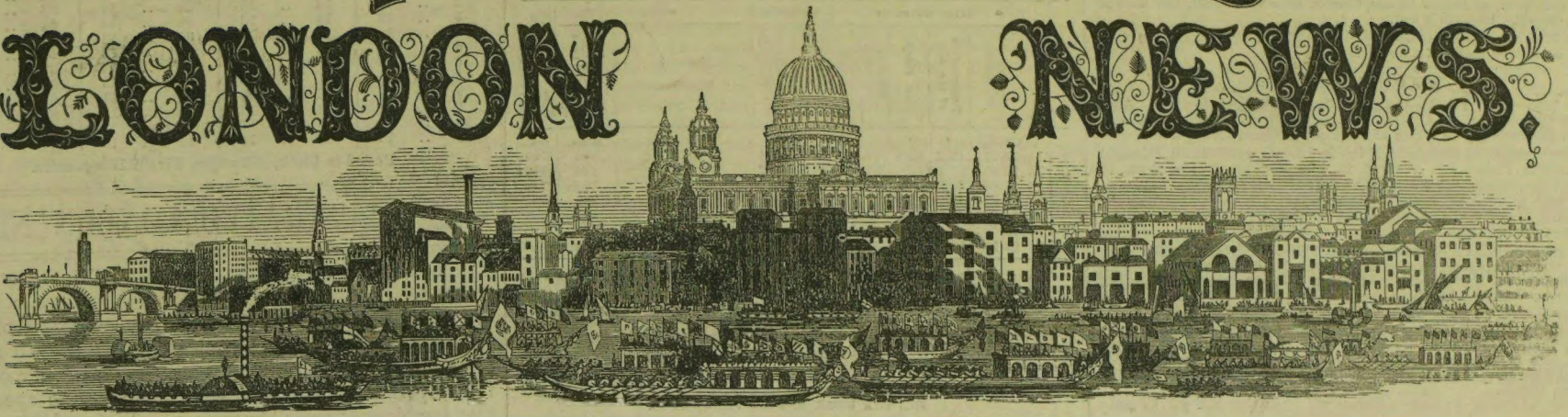


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

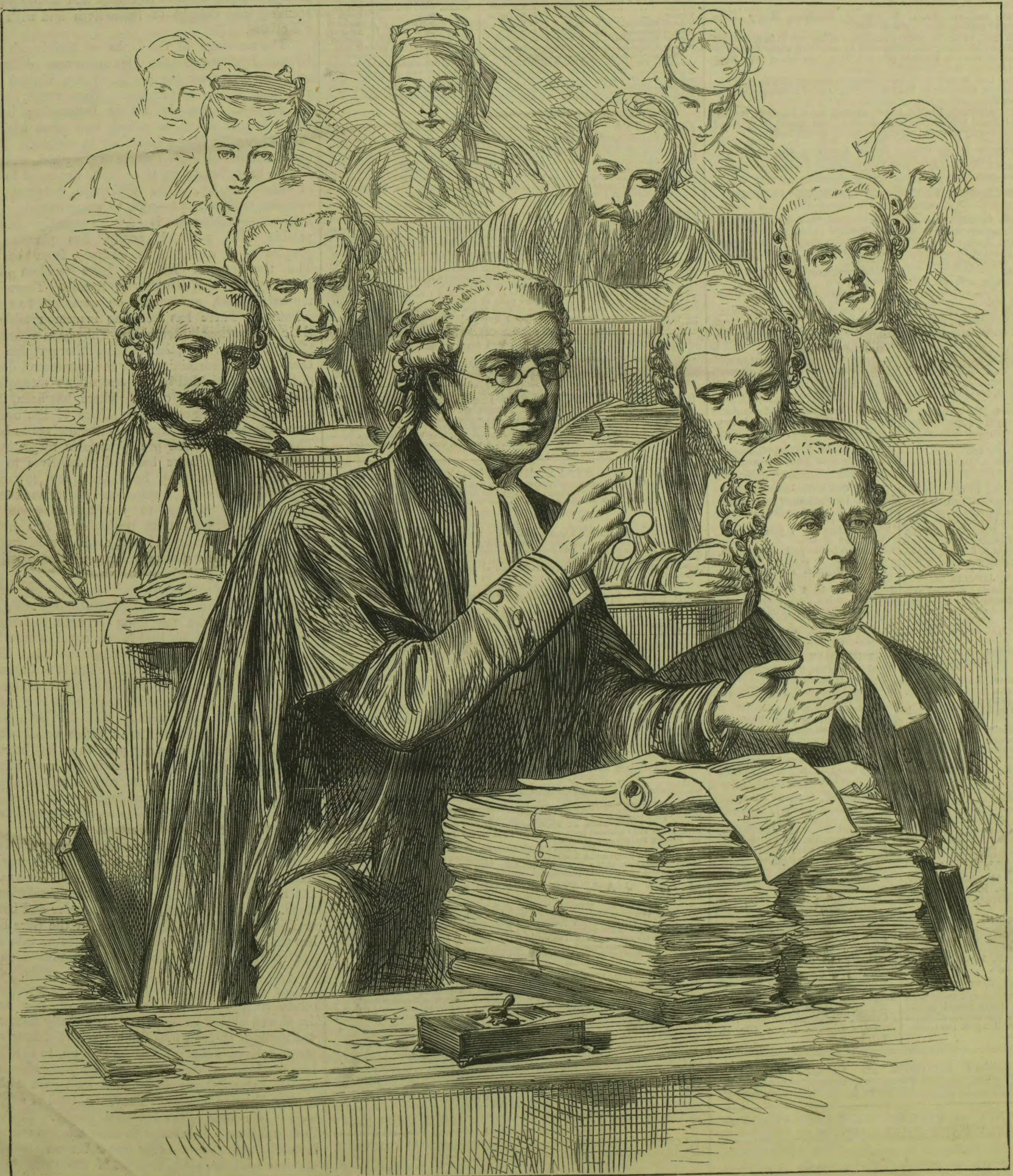


REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1796.—VOL. LXIV.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1874.

WITH EXTRA SUPPLEMENT { SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6½d.



THE TICHBORNE TRIAL: MR. HAWKINS ADDRESSING THE JURY.

BIRTHS.

On the 15th inst., at 2, Lyall-street, Eaton-square, the Countess of March, of a daughter.

On the 19th inst., at Aske, Richmond, Yorkshire, the Countess of Zetland, of a son and heir.

On the 13th inst., at Manor House, Heath, near Wakefield, the wife of Edward A. Mackie, Esq., of a son.

On the 12th ult., at Coconada, Madras Presidency, India, the wife of William B. Peters, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 13th inst., at the Catholic Church, Exton, Rutland, Alan Henry Bellingham, Esq., of Castle Bellingham, in the county of Louth, to Lady Constance Noel, daughter of the Earl of Gainsborough.

On the 16th inst., at Holkham, Norfolk, Lieutenant-Colonel Edmund M. Manningham Buller, son of Sir E. M. Manningham Buller, Bart., to Lady Anne Coke, second daughter of the Earl of Leicester.

On the 20th inst., at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, Sir Alexander Bannerman, of Elsie, Bart., to Lady Katherine Ashburnham, eldest daughter of the Earl of Ashburnham.

On the 22nd inst., at Polkemmet, by the Rev. John Sinclair Stewart, brother of the bride, Andrew Gellon, Esq., of Wallhouse, to Isabella Agnew, daughter of the late Sir H. H. Stewart, Esq., of Physgill and Glasserton, Wigtownshire.

On the 15th inst., at the parish church of St. Just-in-Roseland, by the Rev. C. W. Carlyn, stepfather of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. W. Fockes, brother-in-law of the bridegroom, E. G. C. Cregoe, Esq., of Trewithian, late of the 32nd Light Infantry, to Charlotte Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Charles Webster, Esq., formerly of Court Hall, Hockworthy, Devon.

On Nov. 27, at Christ Church, Sydney, New South Wales, by the Rev. Charles Baber, assisted by the Rev. Canon Vidal, John Mitchell Purves, Caramana Grafton, second son of the late Rev. William Purves, M.A., Sydney, to Annie Georgiana, eldest daughter of Michael Metcalfe, Esq., Petersleigh, St. Peter's, Sydney.

DEATHS.

On the 15th inst., from congestion of the lungs, the Countess of Portarlington, in the 51st year of her age.

On the 16th inst., at 24, Belgrave-square, Lady Arthur Hill, aged 22.

On the 18th inst., the Right Hon. Cadwallader, Lord Blayney, of Castle Blayney, in the county of Monaghan, Ireland, aged 70.

On the 18th inst., at Easton Hall, Grantham, Sir Montague John Cholmeley, Bart., M.P., in his 72nd year.

On the 14th inst., at No. 7, Bath-street, Brighton, Henry John Sperling Nugent Sperling, Esq., aged 43 years.

On the 15th inst., at the temporary residence of her son-in-law, Colonel Sir William Anderson Rose, 56, Brunswick-square, Brighton, Charlotte Amelia, widow of the late Captain Edward Winterton Snow, 24th Regiment Native Infantry, Staff, Madras Army, aged 68.

In November last, killed in action against insurgent Kaffirs at Bushman's Pass, Robert, third son of Major the Hon. David Erskine, Colonial Secretary, Natal.

On Sept. 17, 1873 (29th, English time), at Orel, near Moscow, Russia, Emma, the beloved wife of Charles Derbyshire, and second daughter of Samuel Hunter, deeply mourned and lamented by all her family.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 31.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 25.

Third Sunday after Epiphany.
Conversion of St. Paul.
The Princess Royal of Great Britain married to the Crown Prince of Prussia, 1858.

Moon's first quarter, 0.43 a.m.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Daniel Wilson, Prebendary, Vicar of Islington; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Lightfoot; 7 p.m., the Rev. Ernest Wilberforce, Vicar of Seaford.

Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Ven. Archdeacon Jennings; 3 p.m., the Rev. A. P. Cust, Rector of St. Mary's, Reading.

St. James's, noon, probably the Rev. C. F. Tarver.

Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Rev. Wm. F. Erskine Knollys; 3 p.m., the Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.

Savoy, 11.30 a.m. and 7 p.m., the Rev. Henry White, Chaplain to her Majesty and to the Speaker.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Ainger, Reader at the Temple.
French Anglican Church of St. John ("La Savoy"), Bloomsbury-street, services in French, 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m., by the Rev. F. B. W. Bouverie, Incumbent.

MONDAY, JANUARY 26.

St. Paul's Cathedral: musical service for St. Paul's Day, selections from Mendelssohn's "St. Paul."
London Orphan Asylum, Watford, general court, London Tavern, 10.30 a.m.

London Institution, 4 p.m. (Mr. W. F. Barrett on Magnetism and Electricity).

Gresham Lecture, Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (the Rev. J. W. Burdon on Divinity).

Entomological Society, 7 p.m. (anniversary).

Caledonian Society, anniversary festival, Freemasons' Tavern, 6 p.m.

St. John's Foundation School for Sons of Poor Clergy, Leatherhead, annual meeting, St. Helen's-place, 2 p.m.

Medical Society, 8 p.m., Institute of Actuaries, 7 p.m.

Society of Arts, Cantor Lectures, 8 p.m. (Dr. C. Graham on the Chemistry of Breathing).

Young Men's Christian Association, Exeter Hall, 8 p.m. (the Rev. Dr. J. Cumming on Pilgrims, Ancient and Modern).

Royal Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m. (Mr. R. B. Grantham on the Water Supply of Country Mansions).

Royal Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m. (Lieut. Julian A. Baker on the Khedive's Expedition to Central Africa).

St. James's Hall, 8 p.m., Monday Popular Concert.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 27.

Meetings to express sympathy with the German Government in its conflict with Ultramontanism, at St. James's Hall, 2 p.m.; at Exeter Hall, 7.30 p.m.

Royal Institution 3 p.m. (Professor Rutherford on Respiration).

Gresham Lecture, Latin, 6 p.m. (the Rev. J. W. Burdon on Divinity).

Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m., anniversary.

Dr. B. Behr's Lecture on German Literature, Willis's Rooms.

Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (Discussion on the Mechanical Production of Cold; Mr. J. B. Paddon on the Brighton and Hove Gas-works).

Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m.

St. Paul's Cathedral: Lectures to Men, 8 p.m. (The Dean, Dr. Church, on the Sacred Poetry of some of the Early Religions).

Quebec Institute, 8 p.m. (Messrs. Grossmith, Literary and Musical Sketches).

National Health Society, Wellington Hall, 4 p.m. (Miss Chesson on Domestic Economy and Hygiene).

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28.

London Institution, 7 p.m. (the Rev. A. H. Sayce on Recent Assyrian Discoveries).

Gresham Lecture, 7 p.m. (Dr. H. Wyld on Music).

British Archaeological Association, 8 p.m. (Sir P. Stafford Carey on the Earthquake at Sheffield in 1750).

Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Professor Ansted on his Recent Visit to the Coal and Iron Fields of Virginia, U.S.).

St. James's Hall, 8 p.m., London Ballad Concerts.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 29.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Duncan on Paleontology).

Gresham Lecture, 7 p.m. (Dr. H. Wyld on Music).

Royal Society Club, 6 p.m.

Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Cope on Painting).

Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.

Royal Society, 8.30 p.m.

Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. John Sadler on Line Engraving).

FRIDAY, JANUARY 30.

Wolverhampton Poultry, Dog, and Cat Show (three days).

Royal United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (Lieut.-Col. Schaw on Field Engineering, with Illustrations from the War of 1870-1).

Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Sir Julius Benedict on Weber and his Times, 9 p.m.).

SATURDAY, JANUARY 31.

Hilary Term ends.

Partridge and Pheasant Shooting ends.

Whitworth Vale Dog Show.

Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 2 p.m.

St. James's Hall, 3 p.m., Saturday Popular Concert.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Croom Robertson on Kant's Critical Philosophy).

Gresham Lecture, 7 p.m. (Dr. H. Wyld on Music).

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 13' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Minimum, read at 10 a.m.	Maximum, read at 4 p.m.	Force.	Direction.			
January	Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Miles.	In.			
14	29.974	46.2	42.3	89	10	34.0	50.4	WSW.	356	.000	
15	29.854	47.4	43.6	87	10	45.8	49.7	SW. SSW.	434	.000	
16	29.403	46.3	40.6	82	8	45.0	49.7	SSW. W.	366	.143	
17	29.654	37.2	29.8	77	1	35.3	41.5	SW. WNW.	257	.012	
18	29.607	43.0	42.0	97	10	30.4	51.8	SSW. SSW.	415	.115	
19	29.633	45.2	43.5	94	10	42.2	47.2	WSW. SW.	301	.290	
20	29.704	49.9	44.7	83	8	43.5	54.4	SW.	418	.610	

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.983	29.913	29.492	29.549	29.720	29.657	29.674
Temperature of Air	45.8°	48.0°	47.7°	36.3°	42.6°	46.5°	52.9°
Temperature of Evaporation	40.8°	46.7°	45.4°	34.8°	41.6°	45.7°	50.4°
Direction of Wind	W.	SW.	SSW.	W.	SSW.	SW.	SW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 31.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
7 0	7 25	7 52	8 20	8 55	9 35	10 17
11 0	11 10	11 40	12 10	12 40	1 10	1 40
5 15	5 45	6 15	6 45	7 15	7 45	8 15

STEAM for INDIA, via Suez Canal.—Messrs. CARLYLE BROTHERS and CO'S DUCAL LINE and Messrs. GREEN'S BLACKWALL LINE.

Name.	Tons.	Commander.	Destination.	—
James C. Stevenson	2097	T. S. Beal	Calcutta, Mad., and Cal.	Jan. 28
Duke of Argyll	3012	Calcutta direct	Calcutta direct	Feb. 17
Sultan	2502	J. Maddison	Calcutta, Mad., and Cal.	Feb. 26
Viceroy	2477	J. H. Taylor	Ditto	March 10
Duke of Buccleuch	3015	C. Barrie	Ditto	March 23
Duke of Lancaster	3015	A. Morris	Ditto	April 18
Duke of Devonshire	3000	J. Whittle	Ditto	April 30
Duke of Sutherland	3012	J. Russell	Ditto	May 16

The above-named magnificent Steamers have exceptionally good accommodation for passengers, are fitted with bath-rooms, ice-house, and all requisites to promote the comfort of passengers. The cabins are placed amidships, and furnished and provided with all necessaries. For further particulars apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY and CO., No. 55, Parliament-street, S.W.; to E. GREEN and CO., 140, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.; or to M'DIARMID, GREENSHIELDS and CO., No. 2, Drury-lane, Liverpool; and 1, East India-avenue, London, E.C.

CALCUTTA DIRECT, via SUEZ CANAL.—Messrs. CARLYLE BROS. and CO'S DUCAL LINE and Messrs. GREEN'S BLACKWALL LINE. The magnificent Steamer DUKE OF ARGYLL, 3012 tons register, 2000-horse power effective, Captain W. EDWARD, is intended to LEAVE THE SOUTH WEST INDIA DOCK FEB. 17. Has excellent, well-ventilated accommodation for PASSENGERS and cargo, and carries a Surgeon and a Stewardess. Apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY and CO., 55, Parliament-street, S.W.; to E. GREEN and CO., 140, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.; or to M'DIARMID, GREENSHIELDS and CO., No. 2, Drury-lane, Liverpool; and 1, East India-avenue, London, E.C.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, F. B. Chatterton.—Last Five Weeks.—JACK-IN-THE-BOX; or, Harlequin Little Tom Tucker, Grand Christmas Comic Fantasia, will be performed Every Evening, supported by Messdames Kate Vaughan, S. Vaughan, V. Cameron, Amalia, Sylvia, Lodovico, Amy Rosalind, and Harriet Coveney; Messrs. B. Wright, Cullen, W. Simpson, Willie Harvey, Paul Herring, J. Morris, W. H. Harvey, and Fred Evans; Levantine, the American Wonder; Brothers Ethair, Acrobats; Sisters Neviers, Siberian Skaters; Piero, the One-Legged Dancer. Preceded by the Farce of HIDE AND SEEK. Doors open at Half-past Six; commence at Seven. Prices from 6d. to 25s. MORNING PERFORMANCE every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Doors Open at Half-past One, commence at Two. Children and Schools at Reduced Prices to First Circle, Dress Circle, and Stalls. Due notice will be given of the revival of "Amy Robsart." Box-office open from Ten till Five daily.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Mr. Gilbert's New Play, entitled CHARITY, every Evening. Characters by Messrs. Chippendale, Kendal, Howe, Teasdale, Buckstone, Clark, Messdames Robertson, Roselle, and Woolgar. And the Melodrama RAYMOND AND AGNES.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. L. Bateman.—EVERY EVENING, at Eight, RICHIEUR—Cardinal Richelieu, Mr. Henry Irving; and Messrs. John Clayton, Beaumont, Forrester, Howard, Charles, Carter, Edgar, Conway; Miss Le Thiere and Miss Isabel Bateman. After which, the new Comedietta, A HUSBAND IN CLOVER—Mr. John Clayton, Miss Virginia Francis. Preceded, at Seven, by SIMPSON AND CO.—Messrs. Beveridge, Carter; Miss Pauncefort, &c. Box-office open from Ten till Five.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate. Grand Pantomime, WHITTINGTON AND HIS CAT. Every Evening at Seven. Morning Performances every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday at 12.30, to which Children under Ten years of age half price. The Pantomime from Covent Garden Theatre in the Pantomime.

MADAME SAINTON-DOLBY and M. SAINTON beg to announce that their MEETINGS for VOCAL CONCERTED MUSIC will commence on MONDAY, FEB. 2. The Works to be practised are Spohr's "Last Judgment" and Schumann's "Der Koenig Pilgerfahrt." Further particulars may be obtained at their Residence, 71, Gloucester-place, Hyde Park; and of Mr. George Dolby, 52, New Bond-street, W.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL. Conductor, Sir Michael Costa.—On FRIDAY WEEK, FEB. 6, Mendelssohn's ELIJAH. Principal Vocalists—Madame Sherrington, Miss Antoinette Sterling, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Santley. Tickets, 3s., 5s., and 10s. 6d., now ready, at 6, Exeter Hall.

LONDON BALLAD CONCERTS.—ST. JAMES'S HALL. EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING, at Eight o'clock. "The delightful Ballad Concerts are the most popular and profitable of any musical entertainment."—See Punch. Tickets, from 1s. to 6s., of Austin, St. James's Hall; the usual Music-sellers; and Bossey and Co., Holles-street.

MADAME PATEY, SANTLEY, Miss STERLING, MADAME CARRENO, and VERNON RIGBY, at the BALLAD CONCERT, WEDNESDAY NEXT.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly, Entirely Redecorated and Embellished.

The NEW PROGRAMME introduced by the MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS, on the occasion of Mr. Frederick Burgess's benefit on Tuesday, the 20th inst., having been met with the most enthusiastic and profitable of any musical entertainment, will be given until further notice EVERY EVENING, at Eight; MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, SATURDAYS, at Three and Eight. The whole of the leading metropolitan journals (both daily and weekly) are unanimous in according the highest meed of praise to the New Programme. Luxurious Private Boxes, 2d. 12s. 6d. and 41 11s. 6d.; Fauteuils, 6s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, Raised and Cushioned Seats, 2s. Doors Open for the Day Performance at 2.30; for the Evening Performance, at Seven.

NO FEES OF ANY DESCRIPTION. No charge for Programmes. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the auditorium. Places can be secured at the office of the Hall daily, from Nine a.m. until Seven p.m.

S. T. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.

During MESSRS MOORE AND BURGESS'S occupancy of the Great Hall at Christmas their own Hall has been THOROUGHLY RENOVATED, STALLS RECAPTURED, AN ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY, &c., PAINTED BY MR. RICHARD DOUGLASS, rendering it the most comfortable and elegant public place of amusement in London. The new Private Boxes, one capable of containing eight persons, the other four, can be secured for any day or evening throughout the coming week.

PROFESSOR TENNANT'S LECTURES ON ROCKS and METALLIC MINERALS, at KING'S COLLEGE, are given on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY MORNINGS from Nine to Ten o'clock, and on Thursday Evenings from Eight to Nine. The Lectures commence Thursday, the 22nd, and will be continued to Easter. The LECTURE IN GEOLOGY and MINERALOGY can be had of Prof. Tennant, at his residence, 149, Strand, W.C., by those unable to attend public lectures.

LICENSED VICTUALLERS' SCHOOL.—The ANNUAL BALL in aid of the Funds of this Institution will take place at ST. JAMES'S HALL, on THURSDAY NEXT, the 28th inst. A New and Original Quadrille, composed expressly for this occasion, by Fred Goldrey, Bandmaster of the Coldstream Guards, will be introduced.

Principal M.C. Mr. Thomas Butler. Single tickets, 10s. 6d.; Double tickets, 16s., to include refreshments. Early application for tickets recommended. May be had of the Governor and Committee (vide the "Morning Advertiser" of the 20th inst.), the Past Officers, the Stewards of the late Anniversary Dinner, at Austin's Ticket-office, Piccadilly, and at 157, Fleet-street, of WILLIAM SMALLEY, Secretary.

NORTH LONDON or UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—The ANNUAL FESTIVAL in aid of the FUNDS of this Charity will be held on TUESDAY, FEB. 10 Next, at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King-street, St. James's. The Right Hon. the Earl of Derby in the Chair.

Tickets for the Dinner, One Guinea each, may be had of the Stewards, at Willis's Rooms, and at the Hospital. By Direction of the Committee. H. J. KELLY, R.N., Secretary.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1874.

We take our place in that numerous crowd of well-wishers who (in a figure at least) throw the old slipper after the carriage which bears the Royal bridegroom and the Imperial bride to Tsarskoe-Selo, there to spend the first few days of their honeymoon. We send after them our aspirations for their nuptial bliss. Our desire for them is—a desire which spontaneously rises up from the deep places of the heart—that the path of life upon which our sailor Prince and the sole daughter of the Emperor of Russia have started hand in hand may be pleasant to the end; rich with the fruits of a united and sympathising discharge of the duties of their station; always tending upward to higher and nobler enjoyment; teeming with delight to themselves and with blessings for others.

The marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh with the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrowna, diffuses equal satisfaction among the people of the United Kingdom and the people of Russia. That event, interesting for its own sake, is doubly interesting because it constitutes a centre in which two great nations meet each other with feelings entirely in unison. Politically speaking, the ultimate objects of England and those of Russia have, for a long time past, appeared to be those of keen rivalry. The difference between them in national temperament—and, to some extent, in national interests—although it has generally been compatible with political amity, has placed the two peoples at a considerable distance from each other. The thoughts of England have seldom been in harmony with the thoughts of Russia. There has been mutual respect, amounting on occasions to mutual admiration. There has been no insurmountable bar to their international intercourse. They have measured their strength one with another to little other purpose, perhaps, than that of ascertaining that the nature and description of the power wielded by the one differs altogether from that wielded by the other. There has been, it is true, a rather wide surface of the affairs of life over which Russia and England have felt themselves to be at one. There have also been great purposes respecting which the two nations have believed themselves to be antagonistic. Hence they have kept up towards each other the outward profession of friendliness, and have honestly striven to act towards one another in accordance with that profession. But hitherto it can hardly be contended that cordiality of feeling has characterised their general relations. Very possibly—we may even say probably—the distance which has

imagine, give rise to much political speculation; least of all among the well-informed. It will divert neither England nor Russia from the prosecution of their respective "missions." Such influence as it may have upon the public affairs of either nation can be indirect only. In no respects, perhaps, will the consequences resulting from it resemble those which may be expected from an international treaty. We shall still have and pursue our exclusive interests in India, and Russia will still have and pursue its special objects in Central Asia. There will continue to be, as has been for a long time past, a rivalry of influence in the east of Europe. The Black Sea, the Mediterranean, Turkey, and Egypt will doubtless present, as before, claims upon each which are considered by statesmen as conflicting, and will turn up incidents over which they will differ in opinion. The grand ceremony which has just been celebrated at St. Petersburg will do little or nothing to turn the drift of matters of this nature. Nevertheless, it will not be without some kind of reflex influence for good. Great destinies are almost always materially affected by popular temper. A sincere repugnance to go to war with another is found by experience to be a powerful element in the maintenance of peace. We have seen the fact vividly illustrated in the recent conduct of our relations with the United States of America. Perhaps we may see it with Russia on some future occasion. At any rate, as far as this marriage shall exert any political influence at all, it will almost certainly be on the side of preserving unimpaired international amity. We may very reasonably, therefore, rejoice in it as fraught with good and not with evil to both countries.

The alliance is full of promise—we speak, of course, not of knowledge, but by common report. The young couple are said to be fairly adapted to one another, and the union, which has been one of ceremony, is generally understood to be one also of true affection. We have already uttered our heartiest good wishes. We close with the expression of our sanguine hope that our beloved Queen, the newly-married pair, their Royal and Imperial kinsfolk, and the two nations at whose head they are placed, may find in the union of the Duke of Edinburgh with the Grand Duchess Marie a solid and lasting cause for mutual congratulation.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, continues at Osborne House. The Bishop of Winchester arrived at Osborne on Saturday last and dined with her Majesty. On Sunday the Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service, performed at Osborne by the Bishop of Winchester. The Bishop left the next day. On Tuesday a courier arrived at Osborne from St. Petersburg, bringing with him a portrait of her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia, painted by M. Gustave Richter, which was sent by the Empress of Russia as a present to the Queen. Colonel M'Neill, V.C., who was severely wounded in the engagement at Essaman, on the Gold Coast, and returned to England on Jan. 3, arrived at Osborne and dined with her Majesty. Dr. Acland has also dined with the Queen. Her Majesty, with the members of the Royal family, has driven to West Cowes, Newport, and other parts of the island. The Queen will return to Windsor Castle during the second week in February, in order to receive the Duke of Edinburgh and his bride. The Lancaster Tower, situated on the west side of the principal gateway on the south front of the palace, facing the Long Walk, is being prepared for their Royal and Imperial Highnesses. The Queen has appointed James Bontein, Esq., to be one of the Grooms of the Privy Chamber in Ordinary to her Majesty, in the room of Arthur Johnstone Blackwood, Esq., deceased. The Countess of Caledon has succeeded Lady Churchill as Lady in Waiting on her Majesty. The Marchioness of Ely has returned to Osborne.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.

The Prince of Wales, shortly after his arrival at the palace of the Czarevitch and Czarevna at St. Petersburg, on Thursday week, paid a formal visit to the Emperor and Empress of Russia at the Winter Palace. The Prince and Princess of Wales, with the other members of the English Royal family and the Grand Duchess Marie, were present at a dinner given in their honour by the Czarevitch and Czarevna at the Amitchkoff Palace. Afterwards their Royal Highnesses visited the French theatre. The following day the English Princes and the Princess of Wales received and paid numerous visits. In the evening the Imperial and Royal party went to the Great Opera. The Dean of Westminster, Lady Augusta Stanley, and Lady Emily Osborne, who is to be attached to the Grand Duchess after her marriage, arrived at St. Petersburg. On Saturday last Prince Arthur received Prince Gortschakoff in the Winter Palace. On Sunday Dean Stanley preached in the English church, the Royal personages being present. The sermon was upon "The Marriage in Cana of Galilee." At the request of the Grand Duchess Marie the Dean afterwards read to her his sermon. The Royal visitors were present at the annual ceremony of blessing the Neva. In the evening the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and Prince Arthur were present at the Court Theatre. On Monday their Royal Highnesses dined with the Emperor and Empress at the Winter Palace. Viscount Sydney, who represented the Queen at the marriage, arrived at St. Petersburg. On Tuesday the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and Prince Arthur were present at the funeral of Field Marshal Count Berg, the Governor of Poland. The Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Germany arrived, and were received by the Czar and the Imperial family and the English Princes. The Prince of Denmark and the Duke of Coburg also arrived. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and Prince Arthur went to the English Club, at the invitation of the committee, and supped there. On Wednesday the Prince and Princess of Wales and Prince Arthur received the Corps Diplomatique at the Palace of Amitchkoff. A Te Deum was celebrated in all the churches of the capital, the bells of which were rung throughout the day and on the two following days.

The marriage was solemnised yesterday (Friday). The following were the regulations officially announced to be observed:—

"Ceremonial approved by his Majesty the Emperor for the solemnisation of the marriage of her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrovna with his Royal Highness Prince Alfred Ernest Albert of Great Britain, Duke of Edinburgh, on the 11th (23rd) January:

"At eight o'clock in the morning a salvo of five guns fired from the ramparts of the fortress of St. Petersburg will announce to the inhabitants of the capital the celebration, upon that day, of the marriage of her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrovna with his Royal Highness Prince Alfred Ernest Albert of Great Britain, Duke of Edinburgh.

"In accordance with the invitations issued by the Court, the persons hereafter designated will assemble at the Winter Palace at half-past twelve o'clock—namely, the Members of the Holy Synod and the Superior Clergy, the Members of the Council of the Empire, the Members of the Senate, the Officers and Gentlemen of the Court, and the other high dignitaries; the Ambassadors, Foreign Ministers, and other members of the Corps Diplomatique, and their wives; the General Officers and officers of all grades of the Guard, the Army, and the Fleet; all those persons of distinction of both sexes having the right of attendance at Court; and the eminent Russian and foreign merchants of the two first guilds.

"Ladies will appear in Russian costume, gentlemen in full uniform.

"Members of the Holy Synod and the Superior Clergy will assemble at the church. The members of the Council of the Empire and of the Corps Diplomatique, together with their wives, will meet in the Alexander Hall. The masters of the ceremonies will invite them to places in the church before the arrival of the Imperial family, in order to be present at the celebration of the marriage.

"The Ladies and Maids of Honour of the Empress, the Ladies and Maids of Honour of the Courts of the Grand Duchesses, the Senators, Curators, and Officers of Honour, Secretaries of State, and all persons having the right of admission after the Chevaliers of the Guard, will assemble in the Concert Hall.

"Generals, Aides-de-Camp, Major-Generals of the Suite, and the Aides-de-Camp of his Majesty the Emperor, the General Officers and Officers of all grades of the Guard, the Army, and the Marines, will meet in the Nicolas Hall and in the ante-chamber.

"Persons having the right of attendance at Court and ladies of the capital will meet in the Armoury Chamber, and the eminent Russian and foreign merchants in the Marshals' Room.

When the Ladies of Honour who have been designated to wait upon the august bride and to attend to her toilet have quitted the interior apartments the Grand Master of the Ceremonies will apprise the august bridegroom thereof, and will accompany his Royal Highness to the interior apartments.

"The august bride will wear a crown, and will be arrayed in a cloak of crimson velvet lined with ermine, the train of which will be supported by four Chamberlains and borne by the Equerry of the Court of her Imperial Highness.

"Her Imperial Highness and his Royal Highness having received lighted tapers and each knelt before the altar, the marriage will be solemnised according to the rite of the Greek Church.

"The Metropolitan, assisted by the members of the Holy Synod, will thereupon commence the prayers and thanksgivings, and at the close of the 'Te Deum' a salute of eleven guns will be fired from the ramparts of the fortress of St. Petersburg. Towards the close of the prayer the members of the Corps Diplomatique, the Council of the Empire, the Senators, General Aides-de-Camp, and the Major-Generals of the suite, and the Aides-de-Camp of his Majesty the Emperor, will pass into the Alexander Hall, and will there take their places in the order indicated by the Master of the Ceremonies. On issuing from the church, their Imperial Majesties and the august married pair will receive the felicitations of the members of the Holy Synod and of the Clergy of the Court; and their Majesties, with the rest of the Imperial family, will return with the same cortège, and in the same order as on their arrival, to the Alexander Hall, where there will have been prepared an Anglican altar. Then, when the Emperor shall have conducted the august newly-married pair towards this altar, the marriage ceremony will be renewed in accordance with the English rite, which will be celebrated by the Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster. That being terminated, the august persons will receive the congratulations of the Dean of Westminster, and will then repair to their apartments in the interior of the palace.

"On the same day, at half-past four o'clock, a banquet will be given in the Nicolas Hall; and in the evening, at half-past eight o'clock, there will be a ball in the Hall of St. George."

The following is the programme of the arrangements to be carried out by the Court after the marriage:—24th, the Banquet at the German Embassy; 27th, Levée of the Crown Prince; 28th, Gala Performance at the Opera, and Ball at the Winter Palace; 30th, Ball given by the Czarevitch; 31st, Banquet at the British Embassy; Feb. 2, Ball by the Russian Nobility; Feb. 3, Court Ball; Feb. 4, Departure of the Imperial and Royal party to Moscow; Feb. 5, State Reception at Moscow; Feb. 6, Ball given by the Russian Nobles; Feb. 7, Departure of the Prince of Wales, via St. Petersburg, and of the German Crown Prince, via Warsaw.

Lord Loftus gave a banquet, on Tuesday, to the correspondents of the English press. The party also included the American Minister, and several members of the suites of the English Princes.

The Prince of Wales has been elected an honorary member of the "Cercle de la Noblesse."

Admiral Passiét, the president of the Russian Life-Boat Institution, has called upon the Prince and Princess of Wales, at the request of the Czarevna, to explain the position and working of the institution, of which their Royal Highnesses desired to be enrolled as honorary members.

In accordance with a custom observed on the wedding of each member of the Royal family, a cairn has been built at Balmoral to commemorate the event. The cairn, which will be known as that of the Duke of Edinburgh's, has been constructed on Raep, a small wooded hill in the forest of Glen-gelder, situated in front of the castle. The cairn is 15 ft. through the base, and 22 ft. high. On the evening of the marriage a huge bonfire was lighted on the top of Craiggevan Hill, and a supper, followed by a ball, was given in the Iron Ball-room at Balmoral.

Instructions have been issued by the Admiralty for the celebration of the marriage at the various ports. In the morning every ship-of-war is to be dressed from stem to stern. At one o'clock a Royal salute is to be fired, and the English and Russian colours hoisted together. At night another Royal salute will be fired and blue lights burned.

The Act of Parliament passed in August last came into force on the day of the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh. His Royal Highness has, by the 29 Vic., cap. 8, £15,000 a year, and by the statute of the late Session an additional annuity of £10,000—making £25,000 a year. By the last Act the Grand

Duchess will have an annuity of £6000 in the event of surviving his Royal Highness. The allowance of the additional £10,000 dates from the marriage, and on the next quarter-day the proportionate amount is to be paid free from all taxes, assessments, and charges.

The Duke of Cambridge held a Levée, on Wednesday, at the Horse Guards.

The Empress Eugénie visited Prince and Princess Louis Murat, yesterday week, at Brown's Hotel. The Prince and Princess have since left for the Continent.

His Excellency Baron Hochschild gave a dinner, on Wednesday, in celebration of the birthday of the King of Sweden and Norway.

The Duke and Duchess of Hamilton left Paris, on Saturday last, for Baden-Baden, on a visit to the Duchess Dowager of Hamilton (née Princess Marie of Baden) and the Princess de Monaco, after which the Duke and Duchess go to Vienna.

The Duke and Duchess of Leeds have left the St. George's Hotel.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Clanricarde have arrived at their residence in Stratton-street, from Portumna Castle, in the county of Galway.

The Marquis of Ormonde has arrived in town from Ireland.

The Countess of Aberdeen and Lady Katharine Gordon have left Thomas's Hotel for Orton Longueville.

Lady de Rothschild, Miss de Rothschild, and the Hon. Mrs. York have arrived at the Royal Victoria Hotel, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

The Marquis of Hartington, the Earl and Countess of Kimberley, the Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue and Frances Countess Waldegrave, Viscount Halifax, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, and the Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, M.P., and Mrs. Goschen have arrived in town.

The Yorkshire county ball took place, on Wednesday week, at the Great Assembly Rooms, York, and was highly successful; the Worcestershire Hunt ball took place, on Tuesday week, at the Shire-hall, Worcester; and the Shropshire Hunt ball took place, on Thursday week, at the Music-hall, Shrewsbury.

THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.

The trial for perjury of the person who has claimed the name, title, and estates of Sir Roger Charles Doughty Tichborne is at length drawing near its end; yesterday was the 165th day, and Mr. Hawkins, Q.C. was still at his reply, on behalf of the prosecution, having begun on Thursday week. He first reviewed the known events of the true Roger Tichborne's early life, and the circumstances of his departure from England and subsequent disappearance. He next commented on the situation and behaviour of the defendant, living under the name of Thomas Castro at Wagga Wagga, in Australia, at the time, in July, 1865, when Lady Tichborne advertised for the lost Roger Tichborne. The communications he then had with Mr. Gibbs, the attorney, his fraudulent will pretending to deal with the Tichborne property, and all the steps which were afterwards taken to set up this claim, were narrowly examined by Mr. Hawkins, who exposed the numerous blunders, omissions, and marks of ignorance in the defendant's sayings, writings, and doings, to prove that he could not really be the Hampshire Baronet's son and heir. The learned counsel pointed out that there were four persons—Guilfoyle, the gardener, Bogle, the valet, and Bogle's two sons, Andrew and John—from whom the defendant might probably have learnt such particulars of the Tichborne family and of Roger Tichborne's life as he was enabled at length to relate. Some details of genealogy and heraldry might have been got from the *Illustrated London News*. Mr. Hawkins proceeded to argue from a long chain of proofs that the defendant was Arthur Orton, the butcher's son, of Wapping. The evidence of the Wapping witnesses called by the defendant was severely criticised, and much stress was laid on the non-appearance of Orton's sisters, who ought to have declared that the defendant was not their brother. The defendant was called upon, if he were not himself Arthur Orton, to show what had become of that person, whom he said he knew, and to prove where he was now living, or else that he was dead. Mr. Hawkins censured the conduct of several of the defendant's partisans, male and female, and finally demanded his conviction for the crime of which he is accused.

The rabble of some hundreds of idle people, daily congregated in Palace-yard and Westminster Hall, to watch the arrival and departure of the persons engaged in this trial, have been rather troublesome during Mr. Hawkins's speech. On the afternoons of Thursday and Friday last week they pursued that gentleman across St. Margaret's churchyard, yelling, hooting, and hissing, with threats of actual violence. Four young men—of whom one was a lithographic printer, and one was a hawk of photographs, making their trade of likenesses of the defendant and the counsel in this case—have been taken into custody for this breach of the peace. They were brought up again at the Westminster Police Court on Thursday, when they were ordered to find sureties for their keeping the peace for three months.

The convict Jean Luie, alias Lundgren, alias Smith, one of the witnesses called by Mr. Kenealy for the defendant, with reference to Roger Tichborne's alleged voyage to Australia in the Osprey, after the wreck of the Bella from South America, is charged with perjury and bigamy. On Thursday, at the Bow-street Police Court, he was again brought up, but was remanded to this day (Saturday).

A letter signed by Mr. G. H. Whalley, M.P. for Peterborough, who has taken an active part in supporting the defendant's claim to the Tichborne inheritance, has appeared this week in the *Daily News*, by which the hon. gentleman and the publisher of that journal seem to have rendered themselves guilty of a contempt of court. The Lord Chief Justice took notice of this at the sitting of the Court on Wednesday, and gave order, with the assent of Mr. Justice Mellor and Mr. Justice Lush, that Mr. Whalley should attend on Friday to answer for what he had done.

The Engraving on our front page represents Mr. Hawkins, Q.C., in the attitude of speaking, as he has appeared in court during the progress of the Tichborne perjury case.

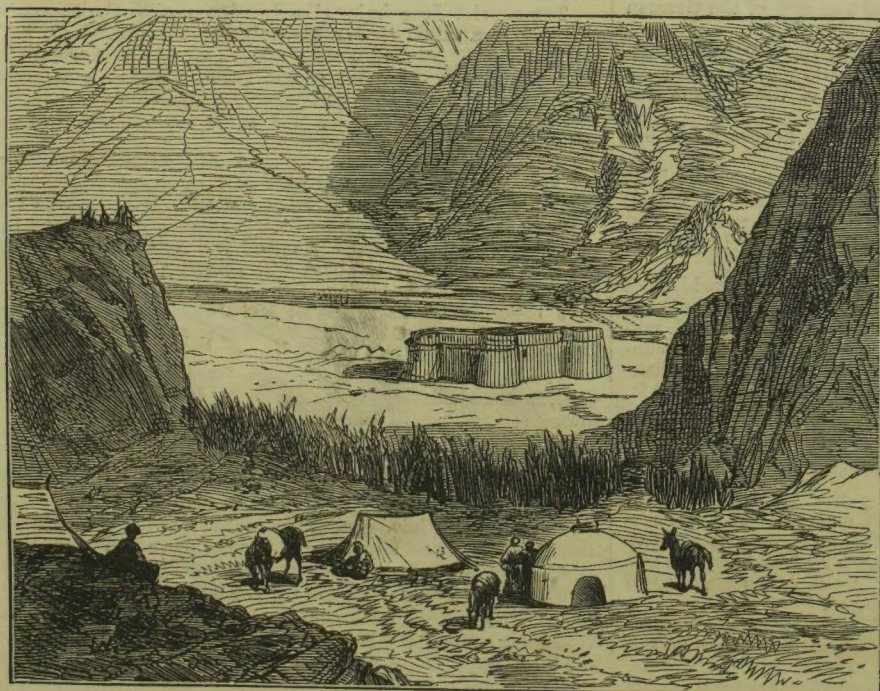
The Pacific Railway office in Ottawa has been burnt, the loss being estimated at 1,000,000 dols.

Arrangements have been made for holding the annual show of the Highland and Agricultural Society at Inverness in July, at which prizes to the amount of £2020 will be awarded. The society's show for 1875 will be held at Glasgow.

Mr. T. Brassey, M.P., addressed a meeting at Liverpool, on Wednesday, upon the importance of increasing the volunteer naval artillery. It was decided to raise a fund to equip 300 volunteers for artillery naval service. Mr. Rathbone, M.P., was also a speaker at the meeting.



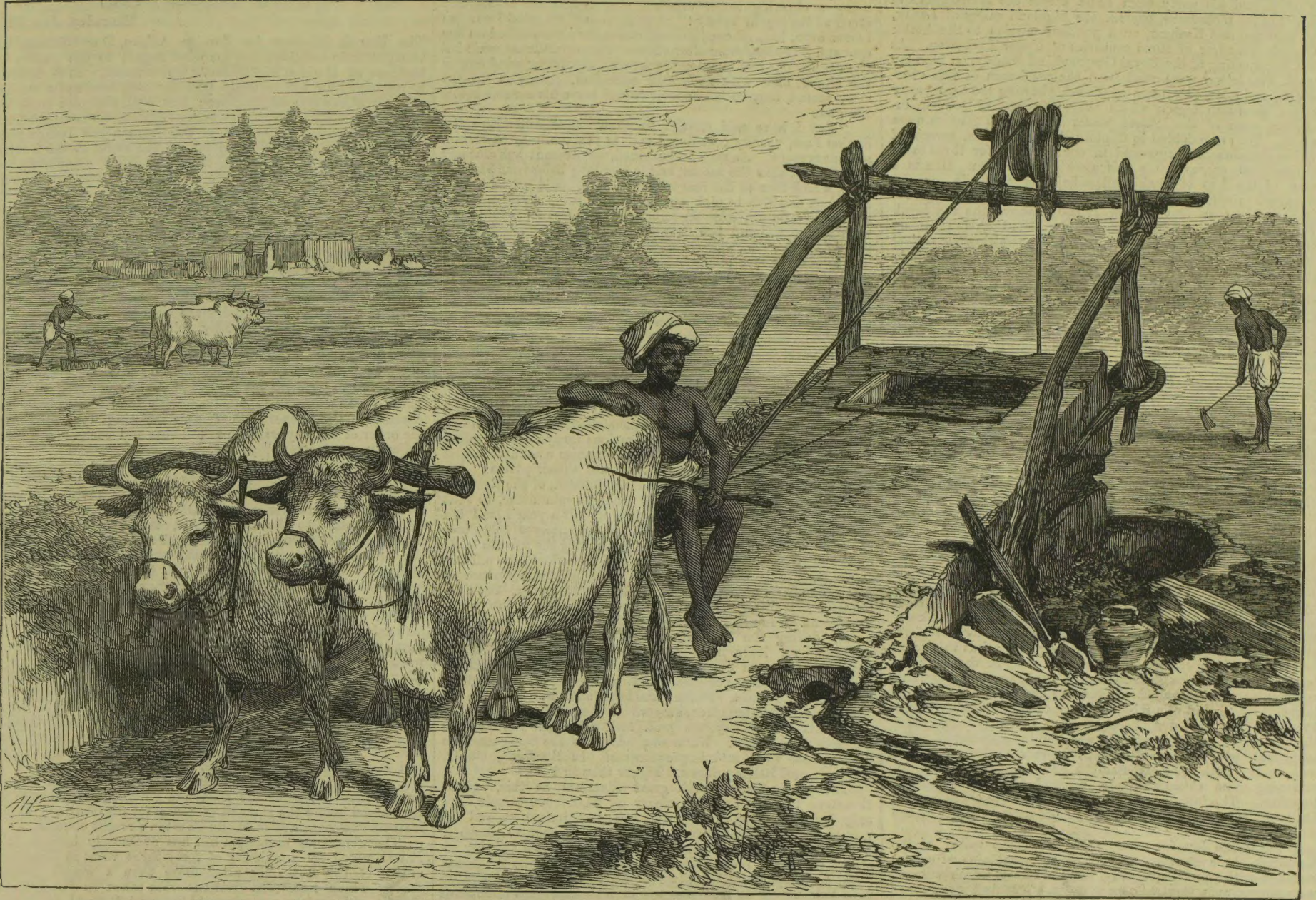
THE YARKUND MISSION : MULES AND BAGGAGE-TRAIN GOING OVER THE GRIM (SANJOO) PASS.



THE YARKUND MISSION : PORT OF SHAHID-ULLA-KHOJA, ON THE KARAKASH.



AKOE OR KIRGHIZ TENT, OCCUPIED BY THE TRAVELLING PARTY.



THE FAMINE IN BENGAL: INDIAN MODE OF IRRIGATION.



THE FAMINE IN BENGAL: INDIAN MODE OF IRRIGATION.

THE YARKUND MISSION.

We have repeatedly noticed the journey of Mr. Douglas Forsyth and his party from India across the Himalayas and Karakorum mountains, beyond the highland valley of Ladak, to Yarkund and Kashgar, on a political mission to the Atalik Ghazeh, the ruler of those countries of Upper Turkestan. At the last meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, on Monday week, two letters were read from the gentlemen of this expedition, and a large map was exhibited, showing the topography of the mountain region which they traversed in October, including some of the loftiest passes and largest glaciers upon earth. We are indebted to Captain E. F. Chapman, several of whose sketches have appeared in our Journal, for three more illustrations engraved for this week's publication. One is a view of the fort of Shahid-ulla-Khoja, or Shadulla, on the Karakash river, in latitude 36 deg. 20 min. N., longitude 78 deg. E., at an elevation of 12,000 ft. above the sea level. The British Envoy and his party reached this place on Oct. 17, and remained there until the 23rd, awaiting the arrival of Syad Yakoob Khan, the late Envoy of the Atalik Ghazeh to Constantinople, then on his journey homeward to Yarkund.

Shahid-ulla-Khoja is the frontier outpost of Upper or Eastern Turkestan on its southern side. It was originally built by the Maharajah of Cashmere, at the suggestion of the British Government, for the protection of traders when the Chinese ruled in Yarkund and Kashgar; but it came into possession of the Atalik Ghazeh when he became master of these countries in 1866. The place is named from a martyr of the Moslem faith, who was slain here fighting against the heathen Chinese. A small ziarat, or shrine, dedicated to the saintly memory of this Shahid-ulla, is found upon the rock which appears to the left hand in our Engraving. The readers of Mr. Shaw's "High Tartary and Yarkund" may recollect that he was detained three weeks in this place before he could get leave to proceed; and Mr. Hayward arrived here before Mr. Shaw's departure, but they were unable to meet for fear of exciting the jealousy and suspicion of the Yarkundeers, who at that time regarded all Europeans with extreme distrust.

In the foreground of Captain Chapman's view of Shahid-ulla-Khoja we observe the "akoe," or Kirghiz tent, which was pitched for the accommodation of the English travellers by the chief of a wandering tribe in the neighbourhood. It was used by the Englishmen as a smoking-divan, since they had their own tents for ordinary habitation. "A peep into our akoe," with the attendants spreading the "dastarkhwan" for a comfortable repast, is the subject of one illustration; but this scene belongs to a later stage, after they had entered the Yarkund territory, when Mirza Yakoob Beg Umsah, as the Dadkwa's representative, entertained our countrymen with liberal hospitality. At Shahid-ulla-Khoja, the temperature being sometimes as low as 4 deg. Fahr., with a piercing cold wind, the shelter of the Kirghiz akoe was highly appreciated. The tents and heavy baggage were sent forward on Oct. 21, and it was on the 24th that Mr. Forsyth and the Yarkund Envoy, returning from Constantinople, proceeded on their journey together. The following description of their road will explain Captain Chapman's sketch of the train of baggage mules on the Grim Pass:—

"Our route lay for some miles down the valley of the Karakash, here flowing between lofty mountains of gneiss streaked with veins of quartzite, large blocks of which mineral were strewn upon the track we pursued. Our first march took us past 'Kurgan,' a small stone inclosure at the base of a gigantic rock, dignified in Toorkee as a 'fort.' The cold in the valley of the Karakash, even at this season, is intense, and, as the river was running in a semi-frozen state over its boulder bed, fording was no pleasant task; yet all were in high spirits at the thought of dangers overcome, and the misery of a ducking was made light of by those who were not themselves sufferers. On the 25th we found the river bending eastward away from our road, and, turning up a narrow ravine, we made our way along its course towards the Sanjoo or 'grim' pass, the last obstacle on the road to Yarkund. Here we were once again in the region of schists and shales, being shut in by precipices that terminated in knife-like ridges far above our heads, allowing but one short hour of mid-day sunshine, and justifying in their wildness the term 'grim' applied to this region by I know not what sententious geographer. A scanty ration and a short supply of fuel, due to some untoward accident, have, perhaps, impressed upon my mind the discomforts of a halt in the depths of this gully, when hungry baggage animals in search of scanty herbage disturbed repose, and falling rocks suggested subjects for one's dreams.

"The passage of goods and baggage across the pass is from this point conducted by the Kirghiz tribes resident in the neighbourhood, the yak (kutas) being the only animal that can carry loads with safety up the steep ascent leading to it. To control these wild people is beyond the power even of a ruler as despotic as the Atalik Ghazeh; and, in spite of the best intentions on the part of our hosts, we found considerable difficulty in making a move the following morning. Imagine us, however, en route on the 26th, the Envoy and ourselves all mounted on yaks, and still threading the windings of the inhospitable gully described. At about three miles from the pass itself, which is 16,600 ft. high, a side passage through a narrow choke of rock and ice led to a more extended view, from which the whole ascent could be seen, leading by a long zigzag over snow to a small opening in a lofty ridge 3000 ft. above us. Our unladen mules, one hundred in number, and the officers of our small cavalry detachment had made an early start of it, and as we passed this narrow defile were toiling up the zigzag. Suddenly the whole string of animals, as they neared the top, received a check, and we, who had not yet reached the snow and ice, could assign no cause for so inopportune a halt. It took us two hours to gain the point where our line of march had been jammed, and then we discovered an opposing stream of struggling animals, which had met the head of our column in the very gorge. A 'kafila' from Yarkund was pushing up the reverse of the ladder, and only by a very slow and painful process could the consequent entanglement be remedied. The passage of our advanced party three days previous, and of other caravans, had caused difficulties we in no wise anticipated. The whole line of route, which to them had been comparatively easy, owing to fresh-fallen snow, was now an ice-path, ending, as it were, in a frozen stair of about 40 ft. or 50 ft. at the summit; and the opposite descent, for some 2500 ft., consisted of a series of slides, from each of which it needed but an overbalance to tumble each suffering quadruped down a frozen slip to the valley below. Inreal difficulty the Kirghiz proved admirable workers; a small number of them formed a line along the stair of ice which each horse or mule must needs ascend, felts were spread over the most slippery part, and, one by one, after our arrival, the distressed animals were pulled or pushed, till, struggling, they attempted the passage. Animal suffering is at all times painful to witness, and during the hours spent in superintending the crossing of our 110 beasts the trials of each particular one seemed to become separately impressed upon our minds, whether it was the dun horse that three times reached the turning-point and then, lacking heart, fell headlong back, was

once again brought up, and was finally literally dragged over; or whether it was the gallant bay mare that picked her way so cleanly and bravely, revivalling a goat in her cleverness, till, with many a cheering word, unaided, she cleared the worst and stood at the top in safety! Strange to say, we passed our ten horses over, but, of one hundred mules, five were killed on the spot and three died from after-effects. One unfortunate mule fell from below our feet headlong to one of the lower windings of the zigzag, and, with neck still unbroken, struggled up the steep ascent, only to fall once more and leave his carcass below the pass.

"But I have said enough to show what difficulties the Sanjoo Pass, usually considered easy of passage, may at certain seasons present. As may be imagined, the descent was scarcely less difficult than the ascent, and it was long before our baggage yaks, which formed the rear of the column, could get past. We halted on the 27th to pick up the pieces some seven miles on this side, congratulating ourselves that our last mountain pass, with all its toil and loss, was overcome. We reached Sanjoo yesterday (Oct. 30), and are well pleased to find ourselves in a land of comparative plenty. To do us honour we have had, in addition to the Envoy—whose position in the country may be looked upon as being next almost to that of the Atalik—the Hakim of Gooma and the Beg of Sanjoo in our train. Our daily wants are supplied with a liberal hand; in fact, according to Yarkund custom, our welcome is of the warmest."

THE FAMINE IN BENGAL.

Telegrams of this week from Calcutta announce that the Government of India and the provincial Government of Bengal have resolved now to commence operations for systematic relief. The officials have been authorised to organise committees, and the Government is to double all private subscriptions. Sir George Campbell has recommended Mr. Scholch, of the Revenue Board, as president-general of the Calcutta committee, to visit the distressed districts. A remission of half a year's land tax is promised to the zemindars who exert themselves to relieve the famine. The Government rice is blocking the private trade on the railway, and Sir George Campbell has ordered the officials to use their discretion. The water route failing, a system of cart-trains has been organised. Colonel Mackenzie, the commissariat, and six military officers are helping the relief operations. Lord Northbrook will not go to Simla, as usual, during the hot season. With regard to particular districts, we learn that in Behar distress is imminent, and in portions of Chumparun, half Sarun, North Tirhoot, and the adjoining portions of Bhagulpore, Monghyr, East Gya, East Purnea, North Malda and half Dingapore. Labourers and emigrant coolies crowd the works in the North Patna division. They are paid task rates till the distress becomes more severe. Numerous advances are being made to planters for wells and improvements. In Burdwan, Chota, Nagpore, and Behar prices are higher than in 1866.

The prevention of such great disasters as this, which threatens to inflict extreme misery on 24,000,000 people, can only be secured by great public works of irrigation, and improved means of conveyance from one district to another. With regard to the benefits of irrigation in India a striking instance was lately seen in the visit of the Viceroy to the Soane Works at Dehree. He there found 100,000 acres irrigated in a few weeks by the new works in their present unfinished state, not a quarter of the project being yet completed, and no doubt much more will yet be watered in time to help in this famine. The estimated value of the crop thus raised is £450,000, 100,000 acres at £4 10s. an acre; the works having as yet cost about £500,000, including the great weir, two miles and a half long, in one unbroken line of masonry, with the head sluices and locks. All this has been almost completely paid for by one dry weather crop on one one-twenty-fifth part of the whole area to be irrigated from these headworks. Considering it as a mere matter of money, without reference to the saving of life, the works cost in all £4,000,000, and water 2,500,000 acres. The expense per acre will be £1 12s., and the value of a single crop of rice at the present price of 1d. a pound, £5—three times the whole cost. This includes a canal for navigation, seventy yards broad at the head (which is already opened for some eighty miles) and 8 ft. deep, fitted for steamers of 250 tons.

The two illustrations we have engraved show different modes of applying water to the fields, as practised from time immemorial by the poor husbandmen of India, and likewise by those of China. In the one case a pan suspended by two pairs of cords or thongs is held with both hands by a couple of men on the river's bank, while they now dip it in the stream to fill it with water, now swing it in a sidelong direction to empty its contents into a reservoir of higher level, from which it may pass by conduits across the neighbouring field, and help to fertilise the soil. Another illustration shows the apparatus of pulleys for raising water from a well by the aid of a yoke of bullocks. The Persian wheel, furnished with a series of buckets around its circumference, one half of which is immersed in the tank or canal, so that each bucket on the ascending side of the wheel comes up full of water and discharges itself into an elevated gutter or channel, has long been a familiar invention to us. Some of the Chinese hydraulic machines for agricultural purposes are still more ingenious.

The Edinburgh School Board, at their meeting on Wednesday, resolved to adopt the system of mixed classes of boys and girls in the schools under their charge.

A meeting in favour of Hospital Sunday was held in Dublin yesterday week. A letter was read from Cardinal Cullen disapproving of the project.

The Trades Union Congress at Sheffield held its last sitting on Saturday, when, amongst the subjects discussed, were the direct representation of labour in Parliament, the federation of trades unions, co-operative and industrial partnerships, overtime and piecework, the limitation of apprenticeships, convict labour, technical education, and international arbitration. Next year's congress is to be held at Liverpool.

The Marquis of Ripon, as Worshipful Grand Master of England and Right Worshipful Grand Master of West Yorkshire, presided, on Wednesday, at a large muster of Freemasons from all parts of the West Riding, held at Leeds. His Lordship alluded to the spread of lodges in the West Riding, and spoke on the duties and privileges of Freemasonry. About 150 brethren subsequently attended a banquet at the Great Northern Station Hotel—the Marquis presiding.

The National Tenant Right Conference held at Belfast was concluded on Wednesday. Mr. James Sharman Crauford, J.P., presided, and there was a large attendance. Resolutions were adopted acknowledging the progressive statesmanship displayed in the Irish Land Act, and the consequent advantages to the tenantry of Ireland, but renewing a declaration against its inadequacy for the suppression of evils which have retarded agricultural prosperity.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Jan. 22.

The French Minister for Foreign Affairs, Duc Decazes, has thought fit to enlighten Europe with regard to the pacific intentions of Marshal MacMahon's Government. It is difficult to conceive how France could possibly have assumed a warlike attitude at the present juncture; but still, the past week has been fraught with rumours of serious diplomatic complications, and the violently hostile tone of the German and Italian press has occasioned a considerable fall of the rente at the Bourse. The Minister's declarations, however, have completely restored public confidence here. Dealing more especially with the Italian side of the question, brought before the Assembly on Tuesday by General du Temple, an ultra-Legitimist, the Duke formally stated that the friendly relations existing between France and Italy had never been troubled in the slightest degree, and that the numerous reports which had been circulated on the subject were entirely false. "The Government is desirous," he said, "of watching over the person of the Holy Father with pious respect and filial solicitude, so far as his spiritual authority and dignity are concerned, but it is also desirous of living in friendly relations with the Italian Government." With regard to other countries, the Minister observed that the policy of the Cabinet was essentially pacific. "We wish for peace," he exclaimed, "for we feel that it is necessary to assure the grandeur and the prosperity of France." These declarations were received with loud applause by the Assembly; and, General du Temple insisting upon speaking, the order of the day was put to the vote and carried by a large majority.

The Ministerial statements have removed a great weight from the public mind. A few days ago M. Ed. Scherer, a Republican deputy and a writer in the *Temps*, having addressed a telegram with reference to the Orénouque frigate, stationed at Civita Vecchia, to the *Daily News*, the despatch was communicated to the Duc de Broglie, and retained by him, under the pretence that its publication was likely to occasion a diplomatic complication with Italy. M. Scherer, having protested against this arbitrary measure, received a letter from the Duc de Broglie, in which the latter accused him of pointing out to Italy a *casus belli* against France. M. Scherer, in a circular forwarded to the Paris papers, declares, however, that, far from pointing out any *casus belli* to Italy, his intention was to warn the French Government of the danger that existed in allowing the Orénouque to remain stationed at Civita Vecchia.

While M. Scherer (in the Duc de Broglie's estimation) was doing his utmost to bring about a war with Italy, M. Louis Veuillot, the eminent editor of the *Univers*, was busily engaged in provoking Germany. Count d'Arnim having called Duc Decazes' attention to the Bishop of Perigueux's pastoral charge, and to certain leading articles which recently appeared in *L'Univers*, the Governor of Paris has suspended that journal for two months; while the Bishop of Perigueux is about to be summoned before the Council of State for disobedience to the instructions contained in M. de Fourton's recent circular.

The obnoxious municipal bill has eventually become law. It was voted by a majority of forty-three votes at Tuesday's sitting of the Assembly after more than a week's debate, during which numerous divisions were taken on the different clauses and various amendments brought forward by Republican deputies. The innumerable attempts of the Left to throw the bill out were, however, frustrated; and, although the Government only succeeded in mustering a majority of four against M. Ducarre's proposition compelling them to select the mayors from the municipal councils, they have eventually gained the day. Armed with this aggressive and arbitrary law, the Duc de Broglie and his colleagues will now be able to organise in real earnest the much-vaunted "Gouvernement de combat."

The proceedings yesterday (Wednesday), when M. Ricard, of the Left Centre, interpellated the Government with regard to the suppression of the *Journal de Lyon*, were rather disorderly, and some violent personalities were exchanged, which are likely, it is said, to result in a hostile meeting between a Bonapartist and Radical deputy.

Mr. Washburne, the American Minister at Paris, presented on Tuesday to M. Thiers a gold medal struck in his honour by the French citizens resident in Philadelphia.

The daughter of Count von Arnim, the German Ambassador to France, died here on Saturday last, at the age of seventeen.

A prominent journalist, whose name has been long associated with Parisian comic literature, M. Eugène Philipon, proprietor and editor of the *Journal Amusant* and the *Petit Journal pour Rire*, died rather suddenly in Paris on Saturday last, at the age of forty-one.

SPAIN.

Senor Castelar has received a vote of confidence from the deputies who formed the majority in the late Cortes, and they have intrusted him with the drawing up of a manifesto.

Santander, being threatened by Carlists, has received numerous reinforcements, upon whose approach the threatening body retired. Assisted by the troops relieved from service in front of Carthagena, General Lopez Dominguez has commenced operations in the province of Valentia. The Carlist leader Llorente has taken Nagera, in the district of Rioja, capturing 500 rifles, fifty horses, and eighty head of cattle. A fresh outrage on humanity is charged against the Carlists. In the neighbourhood of Gerona twenty-seven volunteers shut themselves up in a tower, and, on refusing to surrender, they were burnt out. It is stated that all but two perished in the flames, and that these two were shot. The abortive rising in Barcelona has been suppressed. Those who died in defence of law and order have been honoured with a public funeral.

The federal ship Numancia was given up by the French authorities at Oran to the Spanish Admiral on Saturday. The convicts are to be given up to Spain, the other refugees being restored to liberty.

An enterprising Italian has offered to arm the Spanish militia at his own expense with a rifle of his own invention. He asks leave to reimburse himself by means of a lottery, with four annual drawings.

ITALY.

The Chamber of Deputies reassembled on Tuesday. Countess Syracuse, aunt of King Victor Emmanuel, is dead. The Pope held a Consistory yesterday week, at which he performed the ceremony of "opening the mouths" of the new Cardinals in accordance with the ancient rites of the Church, the custom being that a new Cardinal should not speak between the first and second conclaves. His Holiness at the same time appointed seventeen foreign Bishops.

Cardinal Antonelli is still suffering from an attack of gout.

HOLLAND.

General van Swieten's despatches respecting his operations before the Kraton come down to the 16th inst. He states that the communications of the Acheenese are now cut off, and the place completely commanded by the besiegers. A non-official

account mentions that a detachment of Acheenese took the Dutch in the rear and surprised them, but they were repulsed.

GERMANY.

Yesterday week the Emperor William gave a dinner at Berlin in honour of Viscount Sydney, the foreign Ambassadors being present.

By a decree dated Tuesday, the Emperor William has convoked the German Parliament for Feb. 5.

Amid great uproar in the Lower House of the Prussian Diet, Herr von Malinckrodt, yesterday week, reproduced a scandal by which Prince Bismarck is accused of having entertained proposals for a cession of territory on the left bank of the Rhine. Entering the House soon afterwards, Prince Bismarck, in very forcible language, characterised the statement as an audacious falsehood. Subsequently, the accuser withdrew his assertion, explaining that he had found it in a book by the Italian Minister, President-General La Marmora, to whom he assigned Prince Bismarck's imputation of falsehood. Prince Bismarck rejoined to the effect that this assignment was badly chosen, for La Marmora was neither President nor General.

The only daughter of Field-Marshal Manteuffel was yesterday week married, at Berlin, to Major-General von Wedell.

Augustus Henry Hoffmann von Fallersleben, the well-known philologist and poet, is dead.

The Lower House of the Baden Diet, after two days' debate, has adopted a bill for supplementing the ecclesiastical laws. This measure requires a State examination to be passed to qualify for Church appointments or the exercise of ecclesiastical functions, and also contains provisions for protecting the right of voting against priestly influence.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

A number of Czech deputies from Moravia have entered the Austrian Reichsrath and taken the oaths. Bills have been introduced by the Ministers defining the position of the Church consequent on the abolition of the Concordat. Another relates to the military contingent.

We learn from Pesth that at Tuesday's sitting of the Committee of Twenty-one the Ministry submitted the draughts of the Budgets for 1875, 1876, and 1877. They showed that in 1875 there will be a deficit of 21,000,000 fl.; in 1876 a deficit of 14,500,000 fl.; and in 1877 a deficit of 12,500,000 fl. Moreover, by means of various savings and reforms of the taxation, the yearly increase of the revenue is calculated at 12,500,000 fl.

RUSSIA.

The Budget for 1874 estimates the revenue at 539,851,656 rubles, and the expenditure at 536,683,836 rubles, being a surplus of 3,167,820 rubles.

The ceremony of blessing the waters of the Neva, on Sunday, attracted a large crowd of people. The Emperor, the Czarevitch, the Grand Dukes, and the English Princes witnessed the scene from a pavilion on the river's bank, and the ladies from the windows of the Winter Palace.

The Emperor has addressed a manifesto to the Russian people on the occasion of the introduction of general liability to military service, in which he says:—"We do not intend to deviate from the path of peace which has been pursued during the whole period of our government. We do not aim at military renown, but consider that the best lot that God could ordain for us is to lead Russia to glory in the paths of peace, and to increase and ensure her internal prosperity in every manner."

In the midst of the marriage preparations and Court festivities at St. Petersburg (some account of which will be found in another column) Field-Marshal Count Berg, the Governor of Poland, has passed away; and his funeral, on Tuesday, brought out all that grandeur of full military pomp for which Russia is famed above all nations. The Emperor, the Czarevitch, several of the Grand Dukes, the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of Edinburgh were present.

Lieutenant-General von Kaufmann, the conqueror of Khiva, has, in recognition of his eminent services, been raised to the rank of General. The fortress of Petro Alexandrovsky, near Shurakhan, in Russian Khiva, has, according to a Berlin telegram to the *Times*, been all but abandoned.

SWEDEN.

King Oscar opened the Swedish Diet on Monday, and dwelt with satisfaction on the friendly relations which subsist between Sweden and all foreign Powers. The most important bills foreshadowed in the Speech from the Throne are a new Act relative to commerce and navigation with Norway; increased pay of Government officials, in consequence of the dearness of provisions; the prosecution of the works for the construction of State railways, and a plan for organising the army and fleet.

GREECE.

The Chamber of Deputies has been convoked for the 4th proximo.

The communal elections have terminated, and have passed off tranquilly throughout the kingdom.

AMERICA.

President Grant has now nominated Morrison R. Waite, of Toledo, Ohio, Chief Justice of the United States, and the Senate has confirmed it. Mr. Waite was one of the American counsel at the Geneva arbitration.

A naval court of inquiry appointed by the Government to inquire into the loss of the *Virginia* has decided that the sinking of the vessel was unavoidable.

Two fires have occurred at Chicago, involving a loss of property estimated at 500,000 dol.

Chang and Eng, the Siamese twins, died last Saturday, at their home in North Carolina, aged sixty-three. Eng lived two hours longer than Chang.

The Prince of Arcot, according to a Calcutta telegram, died last week.

The population of Berne has ratified the law on public worship by 69,208 votes, against 16,991.

The International Postal Congress is to meet in Berne on Sept. 15 next.

A telegram from Sydney states that the revenue of New South Wales during 1873 amounted to £3,330,913 and the expenditure to £2,609,366.

A protest against the suppression of the Papal Nunciature to Switzerland has been sent to the Federal Government at Berne by the Papal Nuncio expelled from the country.

We learn from the *Japan Mail* that the Kaisei-Gakko, or chief educational college of Jeddo, was opened by the Mikado on Oct. 9 last.

A telegram from Constantinople states that the Turkish Government has ordered an ironclad corvette to be built in England, at a cost of 3,000,000fl.

The trial of the chairman and ex-manager of the Jersey Joint-Stock Bank, on a charge of having presented a false balance-sheet to the shareholders, was brought to a close yesterday week, when the jury, by a majority, acquitted both.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Adams, G. H., to be Assistant Curate of Welsh Pool, Montgomeryshire.
Andrewes, N., Vicar of Southwater, Sussex.
Cornish, J. R., Diocesan Inspector of Schools; Vicar of St. John's, Truro.
Eyre, J. R., Dean of Chester Cathedral; Vicar of St. Luke's, Liverpool.
French, Henry Day; Vicar of St. Peter's, Maidstone.
Gardie, Thomas Hugh; Curate of All Saints', Cheltenham.
Goldie, A. R., Curate; Vicar of Elvaston.
Holland, William B.; Incumbent of St. Aubin's Episcopal Church, Jersey.
Jones, John Samuel; Vicar of St. Paul's, Hook.
Mayo, James; Rector of Buckland, near Faversham.
Morris, James; Vicar of Cwm, otherwise Combe, Flintshire.
Scott, T. S.; Vicar of Holy Trinity, Penge.
Sleigh, J.; Perpetual Curate of Woodside, Forest of Dean, Gloucestershire.

The *Guardian* is authorised by the Prolocutor to state that the Convocation of Canterbury will meet for dispatch of business on Tuesday, Feb. 10.

The western window in the north aisle of Over Stowey church, Somersetshire, has been filled with painted glass, by Morris and Co., as a tribute to the memory of Lord Taunton. It is the gift of his widow.

Messrs. Burchell, of Hastings, have executed a sarcophagus for the remains of the late Lady Waldegrave. The tomb, which is of beautifully-polished Cornish granite, was erected, a few days since, in Fairlight churchyard.

The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol has issued his annual pastoral letter to the clergy and laity of his diocese, in which he says that though their external Church work has become doubled in nine years, there is yet much lacking.

A large meeting of the clergy and laity of the city of Bath and neighbourhood was held on Wednesday for the purpose of protesting against the introduction of auricular confession into the Church of England. Several clergymen and laymen addressed the meeting.

A pastoral letter issued by the Bishop of Lincoln discusses very exhaustively the subjects of confession and absolution. His Lordship, after setting forth the several means recognised by Scripture for the remission of sins, expresses his regret that so many people disparage and despise the public forms of absolution in the daily and Communion offices.

In memory of three of the missionary Bishops of the English Church, stained-glass windows have recently been executed by Messrs. Cox and Sons, of Southampton-street, Strand; one to the memory of Bishop Gray, Metropolitan of South Africa, placed in his son's church, St. Michael's and All Angels', North Kensington; and another as a memorial of Bishops Hatchard and Huxtable, sent out for the cathedral church of their diocese at Port Louis, Mauritius.

Mr. Justice Blackburn has refused a rule calling on the Bishop of Durham to show cause why a writ of mandamus should not issue directing him to license the Rev. G. Peake as Curate to Dr. Dykes, the Vicar of St. Oswald's, Durham. The Bishop had withheld his license in consequence of the refusal of Mr. Peake to sign an anti-Ritualistic declaration. His Lordship thought that the Court had no authority over a Bishop in such matters.

The Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels, held its usual monthly meeting, on Monday last, at 7, Whitehall—the Earl of Romney in the chair. Grants of money were made in aid of the following objects—namely, rebuilding the churches at Alton Pancras, near Dorchester; Saltfleet by St. Peter, Lincoln; and Upton, near Gainsborough; reseating and restoring the churches at Great Canfield, near Dunmow, Essex; St. Tudy, near Bodmin; West Wittering, near Chichester; and Waghen, near Beverley. Grants were also made from the School Church and Mission House Fund towards building school or mission churches at Lower Brixham, Devon; Oulton, in the parish of Wigton, Cumberland; and Streehouse, in the parish of Normanton, York. Funds are still much needed.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Rev. Charles Danvers Crossman, M.A., Worcester College, Oxford, has been appointed Master of the Schools for the ensuing year.

Sir Samuel Baker, M.A., F.R.S., has been appointed to the office of Sir Robert Rede's lecturer at Cambridge for the ensuing year. He will deliver a lecture in the Easter Term. The list issued of the great mathematical tripos, which tripos has now existed for more than two centuries and a half, shows that 106 of the 120 who originally entered as candidates have fully satisfied the examiners that they are entitled to honours, five are aggrated, whilst three are allowed the ordinary degree, and three others are excused the general examination. It is stated that the cause of the recent typhoid outbreak at Caius has been remedied.

Eton College reopened on Wednesday with the return of the lower boys. The fifth and sixth forms arrived on Thursday and Friday.

The election to the head mastership of Rugby School, which will become vacant by the dismissal of Dr. Hayman on April 7, is appointed to take place on Thursday, Feb. 19.

Mr. George Gates, B.A., assistant master in the Middle-Class Schools, Cowper-street, London, has been appointed master in the English department of Merchant Taylors' School, for which there were eighty-six candidates.

Last week a large number of the old scholars of St. Margaret's Hospital, Westminster, met at the school, for the purpose of presenting Mr. Edwin Jones, on his retirement from the head mastership, with a handsome testimonial and a purse of money. Mrs. Jones was presented with an elegant silver tea and coffee service.

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

The sketches of our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior, engraved for this Number, represent the native market at Cape Coast Castle, and the carriage of water to supply the town, besides an illustration of the manner of shipping bullocks at Sierra Leone.

The market is a scene of great bustle, full of dark-skinned figures whose bright-coloured shawls and other attire; mostly of calico, are the more conspicuous by contrast. They chatter and chaffer, scold and quarrel, often bawling loudly to beat each other down. The women are of course the most busy, though not a few of them are loaded with their babies, slung in the fold of a shawl at the lower part of the back; when the little one must be suckled, the mother draws its head forward, under her arm, so that it lies round her side, and its mouth is applied to her breast. The articles of food usually offered for sale at Cape Coast Castle are Guinea grain, maize, bananas, plantains, cassada root, melons, and gourds, hot pepper, and half-dried fish, with the fins of the shark, and some cheap kinds of flesh-meat, amongst which the flesh of the monkey is used; there is also tiger-milk, a thick creamy yellow liquid, boiled from the starchy root of an esculent plant. The

packets of grain are made up in wrappings of leaves, containing about 2 lb., and are sold for three halfpence. Among the figures in our market scene are those of a Krooboy sailor, from Cape Palmas, who is recognised by the peculiar mark on his nose; and a Fantee policeman, in the right-hand corner, wearing cotton knickerbockers and a small cap, with his constabulary truncheon in his hand. The boy lurking behind is trying to mimic this policeman's attitude of official dignity.

The water supply of Cape Coast Castle is derived from Mr. Crease's apparatus for distilling fresh water from that of the salt ponds, a mile from the town. This apparatus is capable, by working night and day, of producing the daily quantity of 1500 gallons, but not more than 500 gallons is at present needed for the European residents, garrison, and troops. The water is very pure and clear, but it is usual for the consumer to filter it again before drinking any of it. After being distilled it is run into a series of casks or barrels placed outside the engine-house. There are eleven of these barrels, each holding ninety gallons, and they are so arranged that the water flows from one into the others, filling them all at once. A pump is attached to the last, by which the water is transferred to the casks of the water-carts shown in our illustration. When the water-carts have received their freight of water they are hooked together in a train, and pushed over the hilly road into Cape Coast Castle. The locality represented in our Artist's sketch is a little way behind the town. On the right hand is the signal station and lighthouse; Fort William is to the left. The official distribution of water at the Castle is conducted like that of military rations, with a regular allowance of so much for each person on the list.

The sketch from Sierra Leone was made during the stay of the mail-steamer *Volta* at that port, on the voyage to Cape Coast Castle, which was described several weeks ago. A number of cattle were purchased and put on board the steamer at Sierra Leone. They were fat and in good condition, but the mode of hoisting the bullocks on deck appears strange and cruel. It is performed by fixing a leather strap about the horns of the beast and attaching it to the tackle of the steam-winch. By this means, after some distressing jerks and tugs, the poor animal is lifted up bodily, and raised over the ship's side. Its agony of fright and pain seems to be great fun in the eyes of the negro helpers or loungers, who take it easily, and wear as little clothing as possible, even on board "him white man big canoe." These black fellows have assumed the oddest names, such as "Tom Pepper," "Bottle o' Beer," "Poor Fellar," "Never Sweat," "Hungry Belly," "Raw Bones," and others invented by the sailors for them, but sometimes unfit for ears polite.

The scene "in the enemy's country," which forms the subject of a large Engraving presented for our Extra Supplement this week, is merely designed to give an idea of the interior of Western Africa. Travellers assure us that the imagination cannot easily form any sufficient representation of the tropical luxuriance of growth and life in this region at a certain distance from the sea-coast. Between the Assinee and Volta rivers the country is a mass of forest, the trees of which are on an immense scale, varying, however, on the coast and inland. Thus, near the coast are to be found the baobab, the cactus, the mangrove, various specimens of palms, the cotton, and other large trees, all mixed with a wild entanglement of thorny bush, itself growing to an inconceivable size. When the summit of the first mountains is reached, about fifteen miles inland, the baobab disappears, and is replaced by another tree of equal magnitude. So, too, does the mangrove; the palms become scarce, but other trees are found in their stead, including a new kind of aloe and citron. In the north there are trees and shrubs only in patches, and the country is covered with jungle and guinea-grass of an enormous height and thickness, which is fired and used to manure the plantations. The sugar-cane grows wild, and there are also tobacco, maize, and hourra, millet, yams, rice, potatoes, and every kind of tropical plant in abundance, of gums and aromatic spices, of dyes and hard woods. The animals are numerous and various. There are deer, antelopes, civet cats, monkeys, porcupines, and goats; as well as leopards, jackals, wolves, wild boars, and wild cats. The rivers swarm with alligators; but the animals seemingly peculiar to Ashantee are a gigantic rat, an odoriferous mouse, and the arampo or man-eater, which digs up and devours dead bodies. Reptiles are numerous, including serpents, toads and frogs (some of an immense size), and lizards. Of birds there are pheasants, partridges, and wild ducks (of a very beautiful plumage), doves, crown birds, parrots, paroquets, guinea-sparrows, and beccaficoes. The waterfowl are herons, bitterns, and sea-mews. Birds of prey include eagles, kites, and one, not larger than a dove, but bolder and more rapacious than any other bird. Those peculiar to the country are the pookoo, useful in destroying field rats, and a bird about twice the size of a sparrow, with a shrill, hollow note, the sound of which is held to be of ill-omen. All the Ashantee birds are remarkable for their plumage; but none have pleasing voices, the only songsters being the nightingale and the thrush. The woods are full of bees, and a species of ant called termites, so numerous and rapacious that a sheep, attacked by them in the night, has been found a skeleton in the morning. Fireflies, dragon-flies, a fly like the cantharides in appearance and scent, scorpions, centipedes, and many noxious insects abound in the marshy districts. The Ashantee beetle is three inches long and an ounce in weight. Among the people of Ashantee a superstitious reverence is paid to the larger and fiercer kinds of wild beasts. The lion and tiger they have not seen, but the panther or leopard is held in sacred awe.

We take the present opportunity to notice a very useful and amusing little book, "Life on the Gold Coast," by Dr. C. A. Gordon, C.B., Deputy Surgeon-General, published by Messrs. Baillière, Tindall, and Co., of King William-street, Strand. It contains the briefest minute and exact descriptions of Cape Coast Castle, the English fort, the native town, the habits of the people, the climate, scenery, plants, and animals of the Gold Coast, its different nations and tribes, including the Ashantees; and the best way to preserve one's health, and to live there in tolerable comfort and safety.

The news of General Sir Garnet Wolseley's expedition is to the 3rd inst. He was then on the banks of the river Prah, eighty miles inland from Cape Coast Castle. The Rifle Brigade landed on New-Year's Day and marched at once towards the Prah, which it would reach in eight days; the 42nd Highlanders were to march on the 3rd, and the 23rd Welsh Fusiliers would follow on the 6th. The whole force was to cross the Prah and enter the Ashantee territory on the 15th. We are further told that Captain Glover, having found himself unable to act upon the banks of the river Volta, is ordered to lead 1000 Houssas to join Sir Garnet Wolseley, crossing the Prah, on the 15th, at a point thirty miles east of Prah-su, where the General's main force will cross by the bridge already erected. Admiralty despatches from Commodore Hewett and Captain Bradshaw, of H.M.S. *Encounter*, relate the destruction of Chamah, at the mouth of the Prah, by the Comenda people, with some assistance from our ships' boats, on the day before Christmas Day.



THE ASHANTEE WAR : THE WATER SUPPLY OF CAPE COAST CASTLE.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



THE ASHANTEE WAR : SHIPPING BULLOCKS AT SIERRA LEONE FOR CAPE COAST CASTLE.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



THE ASHANTEE WAR: GENERAL MARKET, CAPE COAST CASTLE.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

BY THE WAY.

Sir Garnet Wolseley is probably, as we write, inditing a despatch that will be most gratifying to readers at home. We trust that he is describing a brilliant success. But, whether he has yet gained it or not, the gallant leader of our force in Africa has gone to work in the right way to win. His last order of the day is one of those papers that are issued only by men who know what they are about. Its details and general advice to his men will be read with great interest, but we call attention to his inspiring battle-words:—"Providence has implanted in the heart of every native of Africa a superstitious awe and dread of the white man, and this prevents the negro from daring to meet him face to face in combat. A steady advance or charge means the defeat of the enemy. Soldiers and sailors! remember that the black man holds you in superstitious awe. Be cool. Fire low. Fire slow. And charge home!" There is not much of "de man and de brudder" about this; but Sir Garnet has been seeing too much of men and brethren lately to be inclined to cosmopolitanism. We do not know what certain theological sentimentalists will say about the superstition that has been implanted by Providence; but if Sir Garnet Wolseley is in Coomassie, it does not much matter what anybody says. Another successful leader's preparations were criticised by sundry, but he persevered:—

At which, when wise men sneered, in phrases witty,
He made no answer—but he took the city.

A telegram from America announces the demise, or demises, of that extraordinary *lusus nature* the "Siamese Twins." We suppose that we may assume the news to be authentic. It is stated that one of them survived the other about two hours. The fact, if it be one, suggests a variety of considerations; but we may as well wait for details. We do not suppose that the scientific men of America are likely to forego an opportunity of having, perhaps, the most interesting autopsy which has ever been possible, and we hope that it will not fall into unskilful hands. The Twins have been so long before the world that persons who, like ourselves, visited them on their first appearance in London scarcely care to count the years since the mild, pleasant-looking lads, each with an arm over the other's shoulder, laughed at the crowds that flocked to—we believe—the Egyptian Hall. But such persons will remember that the opinions of eminent surgeons were taken as to the feasibility of severing the band that united the youths, and of thus delivering each from utter dependence upon the fate of the other. We do not know whether, had the verdict of science been in favour of the operation, it would have been performed, as the twins were in the hands of a showman who might not have desired that his gains should cease, even for the sake of delivering two human beings from their strange thralldom. But the men of science decided that the separation would in all probability be fatal to both. This must be the best part of half a century ago, and the singular beings have lived on until they attained the age of sixty-three. When they are entirely forgotten, except by medical men, their names will be preserved in literature; for they helped Lord Lytton to a title for one of his smaller works, and Maclise to a portrait of Lord Lytton himself, as the "Siamese Twins," the author having been ingeniously doubled by the artist's device of representing him shaving himself at a huge glass. The picture is in the "Fraser" series just republished. Perhaps, too, an epigram may help to keep their name alive. A lady remonstrated with her husband on her being left to herself a good deal, and she quoted Byron's words, "Happiness was born a twin." The unkind answer was, "Yes, dear, but not a Siamese Twin."

"After compliments," as the Orientals say (by which in the present case, and in that of any future references to the "miserable business" until its end, we mean that we disclaim all ideas of contempt of court), we call attention to a remark made by the Lord Chief Justice on Tuesday. It was touching the operation which schoolboys, for whom nothing is sacred except holidays, describe as "blubbing." Somebody in the case had cried, or pretended to cry. Said Mr. Hawkins, "If I may be excused for mentioning it, your Lordship remarked long ago that when witnesses pretend to cry you should look for the tear-drop upon their cheeks." Sir Alexander answered, "I was not aware that I ever said it; but I confess the observation long ago occurred to me—I think during a trial in the Home Circuit. The fact is, there are people who can look as if they were crying; but, if you observe them narrowly, you will see that no tear comes, and a few moments afterwards you may find them looking as cheerful as possible again." This, being said from the bench, is of course to be accepted and remembered. But Sir Alexander Cockburn is the last man who would desire that people—good people—should learn to be hard-hearted. With permission, we shall append to his dictum another view of the hydraulic question, and we do so with the greater pleasure in that we quote from one of the most delightful books in the world, Mr. Black's "Adventures of a Phaeton." The husband and the wife, Tita, have had one of their sham fights, and the little lady says, tenderly, "You have been very rude to me." "Then don't say anything more about it," replies the husband, who is narrator; "receive my forgiveness, Tita." "That was not the way you used to speak to me when we were at Eastbourne," she said, "and with that she looked very much as if she were going to cry. Of course, she was not going to cry. She has had the trick of looking like that from her youth upward; but as it is about as pretty and pathetic as the real thing, it invariably answers the same purpose. It is understood to be a signal of surrender—a sort of appeal for compassion." But then this is only a code for nice people, like those who made the journey in the phaeton, of whom we had a welcome glimpse again at Christmas time.

There is nothing like a judicial investigation for affording illustrations of the manners and habits of thought of "our flesh and blood." Graphic descriptions by accomplished penmen are all very well, but, though we have no objection to their "pointing their moral," it suffers by their "adorning their tale." One likes to hear a person speak for himself or herself. At the Taunton inquiry a lady, whose name is Charity Venner, was most unconsciously amusing. She says that at the election she saw somebody lay hold of her son by the coat, as a kind of suggestion to that young gentleman to go to the poll and discharge the sacred duty which a trusting Legislature had confided to him. But for some unexplained reason Mrs. Charity was exasperated at seeing this very mild stimulus applied to her son's patriotism, and she uttered—being, she says, "excited"—a demand whether the individual so acting "considered himself a gentleman." Up to this point our feelings were rather with the lady, for we do not approve of demonstrative manners, which are quite apart from the traditions of refined society. Still, some little energy may be forgiven at an election. Not so thought Mrs. Charity Venner, for, on an Irish gentleman proceeding to a little roughish gallantry by way, we suppose, of propitiating her, she remonstrated with more severity than became a lady with such a Christian name. In fact, to use her own words, she "threw a handful of mud upon him." The sex is always liberal; and Mrs. Venner made it a good handful,

for "some of it splashed upon the carriage" of the Liberal candidate. However, the omen may be accepted, for a good deal more mud has been thrown at the Attorney-General, and it by no means seems to stick. We write before the decision, and therefore have no right to express an opinion on the case itself; but the learned Judge has expressed the strongest opinion that nothing which was done at Taunton affects the character of Sir Henry James—a declaration that can surprise nobody, but one which it is satisfactory to read in these days of wholesale vilification of men who aspire to serve their country.

BOOKS OF TRAVEL.

Among the recent publications of special interest are several books of travel in Asia, Africa, and America, which add to our knowledge of the earth and its products and living inhabitants. *The Land of the White Elephant*, by Frank Vincent, jun. (published by Sampson Low, Marston, and Searle), is an interesting account of personal adventures and observations in Burmah, Siam, Cambodia, and Cochin-China. The author has spent three years in examining various countries of Asia, in addition to those which belong to the south-eastern peninsula, sometimes called Farther India, or India beyond the Ganges. It was at the beginning of April, 1872, that he arrived at Rangoon, the chief port of British Burmah; and he left Saigon, the port of French Cochin-China, or Annam, in March, 1872; but half this interval of time was employed in visits to Java, Japan, and China, including a trip up the Yang-tze-Kiang. On his return to Singapore he betook himself to Bangkok, the capital of Siam, and saw much that is curious and remarkable in that country, of whose Kings and their Court fashions we have lately heard. Mr. Frank Vincent journeyed overland eastward through Siam, from Bangkok to the great river Mekong, in Cambodia, whence he descended the course of that stream to the French settlements. His narrative here occupies part of the ground that was taken by the late Henri Mouhot, in his "Travels in Indo-China, Cambodia, and Laos," published about ten years ago. We are glad of the opportunity to compare the French traveller's descriptions with those of a later English observer, as well as with the admirably-executed photographs by Mr. Thompson, of Singapore, a few of which have, from time to time, been engraved for this Journal. Our readers, we trust, have not forgotten the marvellous ruins of superb and elegant architecture and decorative sculpture in the temples of Angkor and Nagkon, in Eastern Siam. There is scarcely anything more wonderful among similar remains of ancient building in Assyria, in Syria, or in Egypt, or even in classic Greece and imperial Rome. But the antiquary cannot yet with certainty declare when or by whom, in what age or by what nation, these vast edifices of South-Eastern Asia were raised, and adorned with consummate artistic skill. The interest of such an historical problem is alone sufficient to invite a thoughtful reader's attention; besides which, Mr. Frank Vincent has much to relate of the actual condition of those remote countries, which may be found of no small value to the business of commercial intercourse and exchange. His volume is furnished with a map and plans, and with about fifty wood engravings.

The enterprising and persevering attempts of Mr. Thurnam Thomas Cooper to open a new route for British commerce into Tibet, whether from the western provinces of China or from the north-eastern corner of India, have been noticed on former occasions. His narrative entitled "Travels of a Pioneer of Commerce, in Pigtail and Petticoats," which appeared some three years since, told us of a most adventurous and perilous experience, at first in the disguise of a native Chinaman, afterwards in the unprotected state of a lonely foreigner, ill provided with the means of procuring subsistence or service. He was constantly baffled and thwarted by the intrigues of the Chinese official rogues on his way to the frontier of Tibet, and when he reached the town of Bathang, found himself expressly forbidden to proceed farther towards Lassa, the capital of that singular Central Asiatic State. His subsequent detention and narrow escape from a violent death among the half-savage tribes in the north of Yunnan, through which he endeavoured to get into Burmah, is a tale of much interest. Mr. Cooper's next attempt, on behalf of the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce, was to find a practicable road from the British Indian province of Assam, up the river Brahmapootra, into the same country of Tibet, to which the Assam tea-planters are looking as a most profitable market for their fragrant herb. The consumption of tea is enormous, for a moderate number of population, both in Tibet and Turkestan, six or eight million pounds of brick tea being annually imported into Tibet from China. This circumstance, with Mr. Cooper's and his employers' views upon the subject, may be a sufficient reason for the hostility of the Chinese provincial authorities to his mission of mercantile research. We believe that the trade of India will shortly obtain a more direct and convenient way of entrance into Tibet by a road across the passes of the Himalyas, either through the Sikkim territory, north of Darjeeling, a short railway ride from Calcutta, or else up the Sutledj valley. But in Mr. Cooper's new book, *The Mishmee Hills; or, New Routes for Commerce* (H. S. King and Co.), the lovers of geographical and ethnological anecdote may find plenty of instructive entertainment. The district through which he conducts them, that of the Degaroo and Meju Mishmees, lies along the upper course of the Brahmapootra, above Sudiya, and so far beyond the frontier of our Indian Empire, but on the northern side of the Patkoi mountains, which are the limit, as we suppose, of independent Burmah. It is evident, from Mr. Cooper's failure to obtain a passage through their country to Bathang, that private enterprise cannot deal successfully with this task, which must be adjourned till the political and military necessities of the Calcutta Government shall prompt a further conquest. We do not see, in the meantime, that there would be any great advantage in hastening this probable result.

It is at the opposite, or western, extremity of our Indian frontier, especially since the Russian conquest of Khiva, that we perceive more need for a vigilant anticipation of events. In the judgment of some esteemed guardians of India there is nothing so important as to secure its western approaches, through Afghanistan and Beloochistan, against the suspected rival Power. A most opportune publication for those who concern themselves with this subject is Mr. H.W. Bellew's narrative of a journey, in 1872, *From the Indus to the Tigris* (Trübner and Co.). The author, an army surgeon of the Bengal Staff Corps, went with General Sir Richard Pollock on his political mission to Seistan, and thence with Sir F. Goldsmid to Persia. He has made very good use of his observations in those countries which, intervening between India and Persia and Russian Turkistan, may possibly become, some day or other, the field of a great contest for empire. No such exact description has yet met our eyes, for instance, of the configuration of the mountain barrier that surrounds Afghanistan, separating it on the western side, in Khorassan, from some provinces of Persia, and dividing it from the plains of the Oxus, and other rivers flowing into the

Aral and Caspian Seas, to the north. The strategic value of Herat, from this point of view, is shown with sufficient distinctness; and we must say that it will never do to let the Russians get hold of that fortress, the gate of Southern Asia. But it can only be defended by our alliance with the rulers of Kabool and Kandahar; and we ought, therefore, to desire such knowledge of their territories and populations as Mr. Bellew, and other travellers of credit, are enabled to bestow upon us. An historical and legendary interest belongs to Seistan, the country around that singular lake in the centre of the highland plateau, which receives nearly all the rivers of Afghanistan. This district, which was the birthplace of that Persian hero of romance, the renowned champion Rustam, has felt the vicissitudes of Macedonian, Arab, Mogul, Tartar, and Afghan conquest, but is now subject again to Persia. The route thence pursued by the British diplomatist's travelling party, of which Mr. Bellew was a member, lay northwards across the Khorassan mountain frontier to Meshed, and thence to Teheran, where he arrived in time to witness the dreadful sufferings of the people from the famine of that year in Persia. He gives a deplorably bad account of Persia and its administration. We repeat our commendation of his book as one that seems to give the precise information likely to be wanted, if certain political and military contingencies should ever be realised.

The revival of a feeling of particular interest in the geography of the Bible has lately been remarked. *Our Work in Palestine*, an account of the different expeditions sent out by the Committee of the Palestine Exploration Fund, and *The Recovery of Jerusalem*, by Captain Wilson and Captain Warren, two officers of the Royal Engineers, with contributions by Dean Stanley and others, have been published by Mr. Bentley. *The Alps of Arabia*, being the narrative of a recent tour in Egypt, Sinai, Petra or Edom, and the Holy Land, extending to Damascus and Baalbec, is an acceptable book on these subjects. Mr. William Maughan, its author, is a diligent observer and describer, but he has seen little that was not before familiar to Eastern travellers. His tone of sentiment is soberly reverential, as beholding the localities of sacred story in the light of a fixed religious faith. Indeed, though Jerusalem has been sadly vulgarised, the soul must be dull and dead that feels no Divine emotion in gazing upon the scenes of our Lord's life at Nazareth and on the shores of the Galilean lake. The author of this volume has a fair amount of appropriate historical knowledge, and he writes in a pleasant, unaffected style. The publishers are H. S. King and Co.

A work of much greater importance is *The Land of Moab*, by the Rev. Canon Tristram, being an account of his travels and discoveries on the east side of the Dead Sea and the Jordan (Murray). The learned author's topographical investigations are known to have obtained some results of considerable value. They relate, among other subjects, to the true site of Macharus, the fortress or palace of Herod, where John the Baptist was imprisoned and martyred; the place is still called M'khaur, and Canon Tristram gives a minute description of its ruins. Another interesting problem was to identify the peak of Mount Nebo, from which Moses viewed the land of Canaan; and in finding this eminence, with its extensive prospect, as well as in his conjecture of the site of Zoar, above the north end of the Dead Sea, the reverend author seems to have been guided by a discerning judgment. His expedition, accompanied by the Rev. F. A. Klein (Church Missionary from Jerusalem), and assisted by Messrs. Louis Baxton, Mowbray Trotter, W. A. Hayne, and R. C. Johnson, was due to a grant of £200 from the British Association of Science, to continue the researches of Professor Edwin Palmer and Mr. Tyrwhitt Drake in that region of the Syrian Desert. Besides the facts relating to Biblical archaeology which are mentioned, this volume contains the full description of another remarkable discovery—that of the ruins of the magnificent Persian palace at Mashita, probably built by Chosroes, about the beginning of the seventh century of the Christian era. Mr. James Fergusson contributes a treatise upon this subject.

In the same connection may finally be mentioned a little book for lovers of the Bible scenery, by Mr. Thomas Jenner, called *That Goodly Mountain, and Lebanon* (Hamilton, Adams, and Co.). The author is a diligent Sunday-school teacher, who spent his August holidays in a tour of Judea, Samaria, and Galilee, making notes and sketches; of which we have only to say that the sketches have furnished many pretty wood-engravings, and the notes may be useful for his class at the Sunday school.

BOARD OF TRADE INQUIRIES.

The report of the court of inquiry into the abandonment of the brig *Sultan*, whilst on a voyage from Baltimore to Queenstown, on Nov. 17 last, states that the vessel was wrongfully abandoned, and the certificate of the master, Robert Hyde, has been suspended for six months. The court also expressed disapprobation of the manner in which the mate, James Lobb, gave his evidence, and of his apparent want of experience of the duties devolving upon him.

The inquiry into the loss of the steam-ship *Chanonry*, off Toulon, on Oct. 18 last, has resulted in a finding that if the master had adopted one of two alternative courses that were open to him he might have saved his ship. In the absence of any statement from the master, who died from exhaustion, there is considerable doubt on questions touching the navigation of the vessel; but the court strongly condemn the system which exists in regard to the stowage of wheat cargoes in bulk on board steamers (without permanently laid 'tween decks) in the Mediterranean and Black Sea trade.

The court of inquiry into the circumstances attending the burning of the barque *Herbert Graham*, of Newport (Mon.), in September last, near the entrance to the Straits of Magellan, has found that the casualty arose from spontaneous ignition of the cargo of coal.

The inquiry into the loss of the steam-ship *Crimea*, in the Black Sea, on Nov. 16 last, was concluded, on Tuesday, at Liverpool. The court thought that the captain had made an error in regard to the identity of the *Karabournon* Light, which resulted in the loss of his own life and that of the second mate.

A splendid new swing bridge across Leith Harbour was opened last Saturday. The bridge, which is of iron, cost £32,000, and weighs 750 tons. It contains two lines for railway traffic and two roadways for foot passengers. The dock commissioners afterwards gave a banquet, at which the members of Parliament and Corporations of Leith and Edinburgh were present.

The directors of the South Devon Railway have decided that at all stations on their line tickets shall be issued, on application, half an hour before the departure of every train, thus avoiding the necessity for the crush at the last moment which has been the subject of so much comment of late. The South-Western Railway Company have long had an office in Plymouth where tickets were obtainable for any train from Exeter the day previous to the journey being undertaken.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Lord Cowper has accepted the biennial office of president of the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, vice the Earl of Clarendon.

The Earl of Derby has consented to take the chair at the annual festival of the North London or University College Hospital on Tuesday, Feb. 10, at Willis's Rooms.

At a Cabinet Council on Monday all the Ministers were present except Mr. Gladstone, who was kept away by a somewhat severe attack of cold. The Premier is better.

The battalion ball of the 9th (West) Middlesex Rifle Volunteers will be held at St. James's Hall, Regent-street, on Friday next, the 30th inst., under distinguished patronage.

The telegraph wires of London and the dispatching and receiving instruments have been transferred from Telegraph-street to the new Post Office in St. Martin's-le-Grand.

On Tuesday evening the Lord Mayor, Alderman Lusk, M.P., and the Lady Mayoress entertained the members of the Court of Aldermen and the principal officers of the Corporation, with others, at dinner at the Mansion House.

On Thursday week the first of a series of four conversazioni, to take place during the present session in connection with the Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts, was held at the gallery of the Society of British Artists.

The annual distribution of prizes to the members of the 1st Surrey Rifles took place on Wednesday evening at the headquarters, Camberwell—the presentation being made by Colonel G. H. Page, commanding the 47th Brigade Depot.

The Master and Wardens of the Company of Merchant Taylors, one of the oldest and most influential of the guilds in the city of London, gave a ball, on Wednesday, in their stately corporate hall, situated in Threadneedle-street.

The Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce offers its gold medal, or £20, for the best "revolution indicator" which shall accurately inform the officer on deck and the engineer in charge of the engine what are the number of revolutions of the paddles or screw per minute, without the necessity of counting them.

At the United Service Institution, yesterday week, Captain Knapp Barron, formerly Military Secretary on the Gold Coast, delivered a lecture on the Ashantee War of 1863. Colonel Stephenson, C.B., occupied the chair, and there was a good attendance.—A paper, entitled "Economy of Coal as Viewed by the Commander of a Steam-Vessel," was read, on Monday evening, by Captain Shortland, R.N.

The annual courses of lectures at the Royal College of Surgeons will be begun on Monday, the 2nd proximo, by Professor Erasmus Wilson, F.R.S., who will deliver six lectures on "Dermatology," when he will be succeeded by Mr. W. K. Parker, F.R.S., who will deliver eighteen lectures on the "Structure and Development of the Skull in the Vertebrata." No Hunterian oration will be delivered this year.

At the third annual meeting of the Statistical Society, on Tuesday, Mr. Dudley Baxter read an interesting paper on the progress of national debts. He estimated that they had grown from 1700 millions in 1848 to 2980 millions in 1873. Borrowing States he distinguished into the economical, the good, the over-borrowing, and the insolvent. In the discussion which followed the Hon. Mr. Childers took part.

On Wednesday the London School Board resumed the discussion of Canon Gregory's motion, which had occupied attention on the 14th inst. Mr. Gover moved the previous question, and in a speech of some length defended the statistics, the accuracy of which had been impugned by Canon Gregory. Mr. Buxton seconded the proposition, the debate upon which was again adjourned.

The Civil Service Commissioners, at the instance of the Postmaster-General, recently advertised for candidates to fill twenty-two vacancies for letter-carriers in London, the wages and conditions being stated. The examination took place on Tuesday, when over 1000 respectable, well-dressed young men, between the required ages of twenty and thirty, presented themselves for admission.

The Licensed Victuallers' Asylum ball, which took place on Thursday week night at St. James's Hall, was the most successful and numerously attended yet given. The numbers present were 3120. So great was the pressure that the three halls were thrown open.—The annual ball in aid of the funds of the Licensed Victuallers' School is to take place at St. James's Hall, Regent-street, on Thursday next, the 29th inst.

The first annual meeting of the Medical Microscopical Society was held, yesterday week, at the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital—Mr. Jabez Hogg presiding. From the report of the committee it appeared that the society was in a most flourishing condition, 129 members having joined it during the year. A satisfactory balance remained in the hands of the treasurer. The officers for the coming year were elected, and the president delivered an address.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week was 106,908, of whom 36,947 were in workhouses and 69,961 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in the years 1873, 1872, and 1871, these figures show a decrease of 4782, 16,944, and 57,155 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 584, of whom 436 were men, 109 women, and 39 children under sixteen.

Mr. Frank Buckland delivered an interesting lecture on fish-culture, at his museum in South Kensington, yesterday week. In the course of his remarks he observed that it was remarkable that nearly all salmon rivers ran through cathedral towns, though the reason was obvious—namely, that the monks who built the cathedrals had an eye to the obtaining of good fish. He directed attention to the efforts he was making to increase the culture of salmon and other fish, and said that he had been endeavouring to restore salmon to the Thames; but, however many were thrown in, they went down the river and never returned.

A paper on Buddhism was read by Bishop P. C. Claughton, at a rather crowded meeting of the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute, held on Monday night at the House of the Society of Arts. Bishop Claughton began by considering Buddhism—which was rather a system of philosophy than a religion—as it existed in Ceylon in the present day; after which he proceeded to examine the theory of Buddhism as taught by its priests, and showed that, whilst it inculcated a system of morality, that system had no sufficient principle or motive; and although, as a system, it was not comparable to the Christian religion, yet all who had studied its recognised books would grant that it was the best outside that religion. He concluded by showing that the natural results of its teaching were to foster superstition. The discussion began by the reading a letter from Professor Max-Müller, in which he stated that, "judging Buddhism from its own sacred books, he was not led to differ much from the Bishop in his estimate of it."

With respect to the desirability of extending the county franchise, certain views adopted by the Associated Federal Union of Agricultural and General Labourers, the Northern Reform League of Northumberland and Durham, the West Riding Miners, the National Association of Miners, and other organisations, comprising 400,000 individuals, were laid before Mr. Gladstone, on Wednesday, by a deputation of chosen representatives, who were introduced by Mr. Joseph Cowen, M.P., and Mr. Lambert, M.P. The Premier (who has scarcely yet recovered from his indisposition) replied at some length to the arguments of the several speakers.

Three tonic sol-fa deputations (one from the Tonic Sol-Fa College, the second from the Free Church Musical School, Glasgow, and the third from the Free Church Psalmody Committee of Edinburgh) waited upon Mr. Forster, on Wednesday, to complain of obstructions which they allege are thrown in the way of teachers trained on this system in obtaining certificates for music. It was prayed that an inspector be appointed who is conversant with both systems, or that a separate examiner be appointed for the tonic sol-fa method. Mr. Forster, in promising the subject his careful attention, cited to the deputation passages from their own reports in which they praised the ability and impartiality of Mr. Hullah.

At a meeting of the Royal Humane Society, held on Tuesday, several cases of saving life were brought under the notice of the society and rewarded. Bronze medallions were voted to Lieutenant A. P. L. Tudor, R.N., of her Majesty's ship *Favourite*, for assisting to save Michael Flynn, a private of the Royal Marine Light Infantry, who attempted to commit suicide by jumping into twenty-three fathoms of water in the Firth of Forth; to William Terry, seaman of her Majesty's ship *Bellerophon*, for going to the rescue of George C. Baker and William C. Hildebrandt, who were in danger of drowning at sea, in lat. 25° 35' deg. N., long. 20° 21' deg. W., in November last; to John M.K. Geddes, for diving into fourteen feet of water and supporting Mrs. M. Edgar, who was in danger of drowning, at Auckland, New Zealand, in November last; and to Charles Kibble for trying, but without success, to save two children named Theobald, who fell through the ice into seven feet of water at Swindon, on the 13th ult. Testimonials inscribed on vellum were presented to several persons.

There were 2458 births and 1553 deaths registered in London last week, the former having been 2 above and the latter 312 below the average. The annual death-rate, which in the two previous weeks had been equal to 29 and 25 per 1000, further declined last week to 24. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs and phthisis, which in the four preceding weeks had steadily declined from 1112 to 613, further declined last week to 554, and were 143 below the average; 243 resulted from bronchitis, 181 from phthisis, and 83 from pneumonia. There were 6 deaths from smallpox, 87 from measles, 16 from scarlet fever, 7 from diphtheria, 35 from whooping-cough, 27 from different forms of fever, and 12 from diarrhoea. The fatal cases of measles continue excessive, whereas those of each of the six other zymotic diseases were below the average. The six deaths from smallpox were more numerous than in recent weeks, and included 4 unvaccinated cases in the Smallpox Hospital at Homerton. The 27 deaths from fever included 16 which were certified as enteric or typhoid, 7 as typhus, and 4 as simple continued fever. The mean temperature was 41° 6 deg., or 5° 3 deg. above the average.

At a meeting of the Court of Common Council, on Thursday week, at which the Lord Mayor presided, petitions were presented from Mr. Percy Leonard Pelly, a stockbroker in Threadneedle-street, and Mr. John Hegan, merchant, of Moorgate-street, the sureties of Mr. Joseph Javier de Lizardi, praying for a remission of the sum of £6000 each, the amount of their estreated recognisances. They stated, in effect, that they had known the firm of Mr. de Lizardi for between thirty and forty years, and its character stood very high in the city of London. They implicitly believed in the innocence of the accused, and they therefore without hesitation offered themselves as his sureties. No one was more surprised than they were to learn that on the very night of his release the defendant absconded; and they at once took steps, by offering a large reward and securing the services of an experienced detective, to obtain his arrest, but were unsuccessful. They added that they had received no guarantee or indemnification from the prisoner or his friends, and that they had paid the entire sum into the coffers of the Corporation. Mr. Alderman Ellis moved and Mr. Alderman M'Arthur, M.P., seconded a resolution to the effect that the petition should be referred to the Law and Parliamentary committee for consideration and report. Mr. Alderman Figgins, M.P., proposed, as an amendment, "That the petition do lie upon the table." This was seconded by Mr. Henry Gover. A long discussion ensued, and the amendment was finally carried by a majority of eight in a court of 150 members.

The Newfoundland Government has been defeated in the House of Assembly. Mr. Carter is forming a new Ministry, said to be favourable to a union with the Dominion Government.

At the Middlesex Sessions, on Tuesday, Mr. Philip Hardwick and Mr. Henry D. Phillips were sworn in as justices of the peace for Middlesex and Westminster.

Heavy bail was accepted, on Tuesday, by Alderman M'Arthur, for the future attendance, at the Guildhall, of Albert George Hersfeld, who is charged with embezzling several sums of money, exceeding in amount £950, belonging to Auguste Wilhelm Holthaus, of Ronsdorf.

The annual session of the Jersey States opened on Wednesday, and several bills were brought in, among them being a measure for imposing a gun licence of £1 per annum, and forbidding youths under eighteen to carry firearms for sporting purposes. This law is deemed expedient from the large numbers of boys who are allowed, without hindrance, to wander about shooting in the most careless manner. After considerable opposition the bill was committed for discussion.

The *Gazette of Genoa* of the 12th says:—"In the historical palace of Brignole-Sale, or the Palazzo Rossa, was accomplished this afternoon a solemn act, which is without parallel, except in the most splendid annals of the former munificence of Genesie patricians. The Marquise Maria Brignole-Sale, the last surviving branch of that illustrious family, assisted and authorised by the Duke de Galliera, Senator of the Kingdom, her husband, and by their son, the Marquis Filippo, gave to the city of Genoa the said palace with its magnificent library and gallery of pictures, which are renowned all over Europe. These last will remain open to students and visitors, and the revenue of the building will be applied to the encouragement of literature and art, and the purchase of artistic treasures for the city." This palace is considered by many persons as the finest in Genoa in an architectural point of view. The collection of paintings contains a great number of portraits by Vandyke, as well as works by Guido, Tintoretto, Paul Veronese, and others of the old masters.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Coursing men, who have been comparatively idle for the last month, assembled in strong force at Althorpe last week for the Club Meeting, in which the greatest interest was taken, as it was known that about twenty of the Waterloo nominators would be represented. Fortunately the weather, except on the final day, was most propitious, hares were strong and plentiful, and Mr. Hedley and Wilkinson, who respectively acted as judge and slipper, got through their work in very satisfactory style. Mr. T. T. C. Lister won the two first courses of the Members' Cup, his Cymbal beating Glorious Apollo in rare style; and, a little further down the card, Gennine Business, who, as well as Glorious Apollo, is an own brother to Peasant Boy, was also put out. Old Chameleon was a little too clever for Hemlock; and Hamilton, who it is thought will fill Mr. Hornby's nomination for the Waterloo Cup, never gave Laudanum a chance in a nice trial. The meeting of Chameleon and Hamilton afforded the best contest of the first ties, and the former just managed to secure the award. She also won her third course in grand style; but was put out by Aunt Blanche in the third ties; and the latter, who is by Banner Blue—Aunt Agatha, eventually divided with Mr. Jardine's Progress, by Improver—Amy. Mr. T. T. C. Lister had it all his own way in the Croxteth Stakes, which was divided between his two representatives, Cantinière, by Cashier—Chloe, and Chorister, by Singing Master—Charming May. The Veteran Stakes was interesting from the success of old Black Knight, who took part in one or two Waterloo Cups in the Master M'Grath days. The Beckhampton (Wiltshire) Open Meeting, which was held about the same time, also proved very successful. The Beckhampton Stakes for puppies was divided between Heiress, by Pickle—Stourton Belle, and Sam's Delight, by Pat of Mullingar—Spendthrift; while Wax, that ancient damsel Deodora's daughter, and Jack Horner shared the Wiltshire Stakes between them.

Mr. Jardine's nomination is firmly established at the head of the Waterloo Cup quotations, and we hear that Muriel has quite recovered from the bite she recently received, while Progress showed great speed and cleverness at Althorpe last week. Mr. Hemming's nomination still occupies a rather dubious position, and it is asserted that Peasant Boy will, after all, run for some other owner. This we do not believe for one moment, as, were such a course pursued, Mr. Hemming's first nomination for the "blue ribbon" would certainly be his last.

The annual sale of Mr. R. Clemitson's saplings took place, at Aldridge's, on Saturday last. The entire lot of twenty-two brace made 645 gs., or an average of about 15 gs. each. Five whelps by Racing Hopfactor—Gravelotte made 129 gs., and Mr. Hemming purchased six lots.

The account of the last match played by our countrymen in the Antipodes is more satisfactory than some of the previous ones. We learn that they defeated twenty-two of Warrnambool by nine wickets, making 104 and (with the loss of one wicket) 17 against 68 and 51. No report of individual scores has reached us at the time of writing.

A very exciting billiard-match for £200 was played at Manchester, on Monday evening last, when John Roberts, jun., attempted to concede 300 points in 1000 to W. Timbrell. The latter, with breaks of 59, 42, 56, 111, and 127 (thirty-nine spot strokes), held his own during the early part of the game; but, after the interval, Roberts caught and passed him with contributions of 70, 47, 79, 49, and 42, and reached 981 against his opponent's 903, when Timbrell took full advantage of his last chance, and, with a fine break of 98 (thirty-two "spots"), won by 19 points.

NEW GUNS AT ST. HELENA.

This lonely islet of the Atlantic Ocean, which was the prison of Napoleon I., is not entirely forgotten. St. Helena is amongst the fortified places of the British empire which it has been thought necessary to arm of late years with heavy rifled ordnance in substitution for old smooth-bores. The rocky nature of the shores of this island, and the rollers which scarcely cease for a few consecutive days in the year, render the landing of such heavy masses of metal as our modern pieces of ordnance a difficult and dangerous operation to carry through in a surging sea. One of the two illustrations which we now give is a view of Munden's Fort (from the east), with the small barracks attached thereto. In 1846 the rollers washed up level with the parapet of this fort. The other illustration is a view of the rocks at Munden's Point, the place selected for landing the heavy guns, and showing also the sheers erected by the Royal Artillery, under Lieutenant Maclean; and in the background a view of the anchorage off James Town. The guns lately placed in position are rifled muzzle-loading guns of 7 tons weight. The conveyance of these guns from the schooner *Just*, which took them from England, and the work of landing them on the rocks, was performed by the shipping firm of Erridge and Co., Government water-transport contractors for the island of St. Helena.

The Great Western Railway Company is about to lay down the mixed gauge from Bristol to Swindon, the main line from the latter point to Paddington having already both gauges laid.

At Cambridge the special committee appointed to inquire into the recent outbreak of typhoid fever reports that the sewers are watertight and have a free discharge into the river.

Speaking on Monday at the soirée of the Bradford Chamber of Commerce, Lord F. Cavendish reviewed the commercial events of last year and of other years preceding. He did not know whether our real property would bear the whole weight of taxation; but long steps had been taken in the direction of such a policy.

Mr. Donnell, Registrar-General for Ireland, has issued a return showing that last year 90,149 emigrants left that country, being an increase, compared with the year 1872, of 12,047. The total emigration from Ireland since May 1, 1851, the date at which the collection of returns began, is stated to be 2,252,745 persons.

The new Board of Railway Commissioners has issued a form of notice to be used by companies when two or more desire to enter into working agreements. The particular powers sought are to be advertised in the newspapers, and persons aggrieved are to send in their objections to the Railway Commissioners twenty-eight days after the public notification of the scheme.

Lord Lyttelton has written a letter expressing his entire concurrence with the views of Sir Charles Trevelyan upon the subject of charity electioneering reform. He points out some of the evils of the present system, and adds that he once unadvisedly undertook to promote the election of a candidate to Earlwood Asylum, and the cost of sending out cards alone amounted to more than £60.—The Rev. R. J. Simpson states that nearly 500 life-governors and subscribers of the British Orphan Asylum have recorded their approval of the amendment proposed at the late court of that institution in favour of "Charity Voting Reform."



WEST AREA OF ST. PAUL'S-CHURCHYARD, AS NEWLY ARRANGED.

ST. PAUL'S-CHURCHYARD.

The western part of St. Paul's-churchyard, in front of the main entrance to the cathedral, and opposite the top of Ludgate-hill, will be much improved, both in appearance and in convenience, by the alterations now in progress. The new arrangement is shown in our Illustration. It has been agreed upon by the Dean and Chapter with the Corporation of London; the former giving up a space of more than 7000 square feet to the public roadway, and the latter paying £15,000 as the price of this land, while the Dean and Chapter expend about £6000 of the money in the proposed improvements, designed by their own architect and surveyor, Mr. Penrose.

After enlarging the roadway by about 7000 ft., as already stated, a space is laid out in front of the cathedral, of the form of a semi-ellipse. The major semi-diameter of the curve lies westward, and extends 114 ft. in front of the cathedral; the smaller diameter, 168 ft., extends from the northern to the southern tower. The area thus inclosed, upwards of 15,000 ft., will remain the property of the Dean and Chapter, but people on foot will have access to it; only upon the occasion of important services in the cathedral it will be inclosed temporarily by barriers fixed to the granite posts which mark the boundary, to diminish the pressure of the crowd from the doors. At night the upper part of the staircase and the portico will be protected by an iron fence of a suitable pattern, so contrived that by machinery concealed in the vaults it can be raised or lowered.

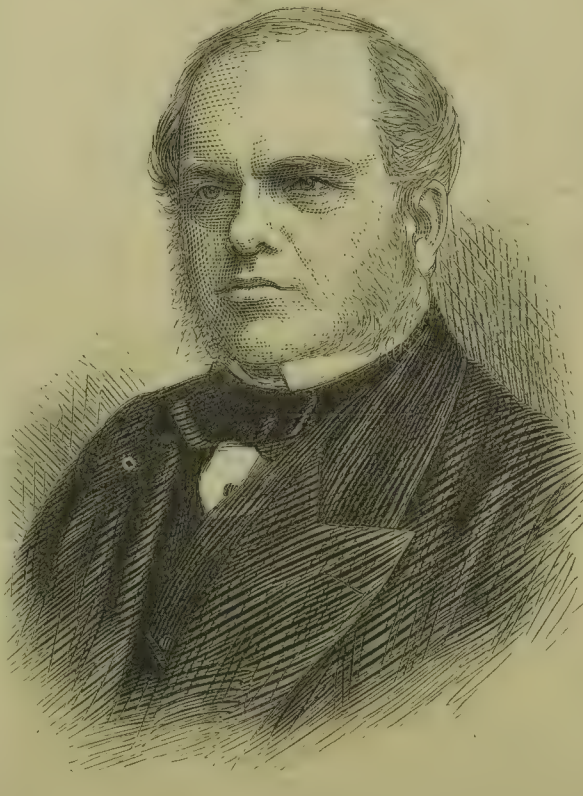
The reserved area extends to about 9 ft. westward of the railing of the Queen Anne statue, and the Corporation have agreed to form around and outside the entire boundary a paved footway, 6 ft. wide, which will be elevated by the usual curb above the roadway. The whole area within the curb will be flat up to the steps leading to the cathedral. The sill supporting the posts is of Aberdeen granite, 2 ft. 4 in. wide. The posts, which are of dark red granite from the Shap Quarries in West-merland, are polished, and are ornamented by a deeply-sunk neck moulding for the purpose of attachment of temporary barriers. The posts are 1 ft. 5 in. in diameter at the base, tapering in the shaft (3 ft. 6 in. high exposed to view, and about 1 ft. 6 in. sunk in the solid concrete and granite curb). They are 7 ft. 3 in. from centre to centre, or about four diameters apart, except that two larger openings, defended by larger posts, are formed to give carriage access to the west front for the Royal, civic, and other dignitaries on the occasion of great festivals. The paving in front of the great steps is formed with panels by means of granite bands, 11 in. wide, the intersections being marked by octagons; the filling-in where the carriage access is intended is of strong granite blocks; and the remainder, for the most part, is formed out of the old Purbeck pitching, a large portion of which was found to be sound and hard, and has been carefully reworked and gauged for the purpose. The statue of Queen Anne, the care of which belongs to a Government department, will be restored, also the fence round it, unless the fence be removed entirely. There will be a circular pathway round it, formed of radiating slabs of granite, circumscribed by a margin of the 11-in. granite, similar to the divisions of the panels. The steps forming the great

flights in front of the portico are formed of black Guernsey granite, which take the place of the old black marble, now much worn. The material is very durable. Mr. Penrose has designed the lower flights with returned ends, as shown on a plan by Sir C. Wren himself, in the possession of the Chapter. The landing will be paved with marbles of different kinds, consisting of a margin of Sicilian, inclosing panels of squares, arranged lozenge-wise, of black and red, the latter being from the revived Rosso Antico quarries. The lamp-posts are ten in number, two for the pedestals, for which open iron or bronze scrollwork designs are contemplated, and eight for the area, for which granite posts have been proposed. The works have all been designed by the cathedral surveyor, and carried out

under his superintendence by Mr. Wilkinson, the cathedral clerk of works, and the regular staff of workmen, with such temporary assistance as the occasion has required.

THE LATE MR. OKE.

We lately recorded the death of Mr. George Colwell Oke, chief clerk to the Lord Mayor of London. The deceased gentleman, who was only fifty-one years of age, became assistant clerk to the Lord Mayor in 1855, having previously acted as clerk to the Newmarket Bench of Justices, and in 1865 he succeeded Mr. Goodman in the chief clerkship. He was one of the ablest of criminal lawyers, especially in the summary branch of procedure, and he was the author of many standard legal works, including "Oke's Magisterial Synopsis," which has passed through eleven editions; "The Magisterial Formulist," "The Law of Turnpike Roads," the "Handy Book of the Game and Fishery Laws," and "Oke on the Licensing Laws." Although ailing for some time past, he remained at his post at the Mansion House until the week of his death. Our portrait of Mr. Oke is from a photograph by Maull and Co.

THE LATE MR. OKE,
CHIEF CLERK TO THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.

WATERWORKS FESTIVAL AT CARACAS

The city of Caracas, the capital of Venezuela, has lately been the scene of great rejoicing, to celebrate the opening of the new waterworks, which have been constructed by the present head of the State, General Guzman Blanco, President of the Venezuelan Republic. The day chosen for the event was the anniversary of the liberation of the country from the Spanish yoke, which was accomplished by Simon Bolivar, the Washington of South America, and which day is annually kept with great solemnity all over the country. The dawning of this auspicious morn was announced by salvos of artillery and the discharge of innumerable rockets, which fireworks seem to be the necessary accompaniment of all fêtes in this country, both by day and night. "Epps's Caracas" had, when the sun rose, assumed a festive appearance which made it look exceedingly picturesque, every house being gay with flags and other decorations. After grand mass at the church, and an official reception, the President proceeded in procession with his staff, the principal officers of the State, and the diplomatic corps, to the Calvario, a hill some 600 ft. high, to the top of which the water has been brought into reservoirs from a distance of some fifty kilometres along the flanks of the mountains.

General Guzman Blanco, who has risen to the high position he now holds through his own energy and determination, has added this important work to the Senate House and the University constructed during the short period he has been in office, and is now doing everything in his power to introduce railways into this magnificent country. The railway to the Arca copper-mines, the richest in the world, is being actively pushed forward by Messrs. Barnett and Gale, the contractors, on behalf of the Bolivar Railway Company, and a project for a line from Caracas to its port La Guayra seems now the pet idea of the President, but, on account of the mountainous district it will



THE FORTIFICATIONS OF ST. HELENA: MUNDEN'S FORT.



LANDING GUNS AT MUNDEN'S COVE.



OPENING FESTIVAL OF THE NEW WATERWORKS AT CARACAS, VENEZUELA.



GUARD OF HONOUR BEFORE THE PRESIDENT'S PRIVATE HOUSE AT CARACAS.

have to pass through, there will be considerable trouble in its construction.

The private house of the President is, as most others in Caracas (which is liable to earthquakes), only one story high, and of very modest appearance. A guard of honour is established before it night and day, and, as they usually sit in a row on chairs, have rather a peculiar appearance to a European eye.

Our Illustrations are from sketches by Mr. H. Bonnycastle.

SIAMESE ORDER OF KNIGHTHOOD.

The Grand Siamese Order of Knighthood consists of 300 members, exclusive of the King, who is its Grand Master. These are divided into five classes or grades, named respectively Knights Grand Cross, Knights Commanders, Commanders, Companions, and Fifth Class. The decorations worn by each class were designed by his Siamese Majesty, and have been executed by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, of New Bond-street. They are described as follows:—

The Grand Master wears a collar, scarf, badge, and star. The collar is of gold, with a centre ornament representing a three-headed elephant, surmounted by the regal crown encircled by rays. On each side of the elephant, and acting as supporters, is a dragon of conventional Siamese character; and the remainder of the collar consists of links formed alternately of lotus-flowers and the Royal cipher. The entire ornament is closely studded with gems.

The badge is formed of an eight-pointed star, in pink enamel, pendant from the regal crown encircled by rays. In the centre of the badge, on the obverse, is a portrait, in enamel, of his Siamese Majesty, and on the reverse an enamel painting of

BADGE, COLLAR, AND STAR OF A NEW ORDER OF KNIGHTHOOD
INSTITUTED BY THE KING OF SIAM.

the three-headed elephant. Around these paintings are circles of diamonds, bordering a legend in Siamese characters in gold, on a ground of dark blue enamel. The points of the star are connected by a wreath of lotus-flowers in gold and enamel.

The scarf is of pink watered silk ribbon, with gold buckle and hook.

The star is of sixteen points, alternately silver and gold, closely set with diamonds. The centre is occupied by the Royal cipher in diamonds, on a ground of pink enamel, and is surrounded by two circles of diamonds, which inclose a legend in Siamese characters on a blue enamel ground.

The Knights Grand Cross, who are twenty in number, have the badge, scarf, and star, as worn by the Grand Master, but without any gems. The silver rays of the star are, however, cut in facets, like diamonds.

The Knights Commanders are fifty in number, and wear the badge, as above, suspended from a narrow ribbon collar of pink watered silk. The star of this grade has eight points, which are rayed, not cut in facets. The centre is the same as that of the Knights Grand Cross.

The Commanders, thirty in number, have the badge and ribbon collar, as Knights Commanders, but wear no star.

The Companions, to the number of one hundred, have the same badge as the other members of the order, but smaller in size; and it is worn suspended from a short piece of pink watered silk ribbon, with a buckle-brooch and bar, as our military medals.

The Fifth Class, also numbering a hundred members, wear a silver medallion, made in one piece, the details of which are almost identical with those of the badges worn by the other grades.

The first investiture of the members of this new order took place on the late occasion of the King's coronation.

LAW AND POLICE.

Mr. Amphlett, Q.C., has accepted the seat in the Court of Exchequer vacated by Mr. Baron Martin; and in consequence the Spring Circuits have been altered, viz:—Northern, Mr. Justice Denman and Mr. Baron Amphlett; Western, Mr. Justice Keating and Mr. Justice Quain; South Wales, Mr. Justice Honyman. The other fixtures remain.

Mr. Torr, Q.C., and Mr. Lindley, Q.C., have been appointed Benchers of the Middle Temple.

André Giraud was brought up at the Mansion House, last Saturday, for final examination, charged with having been engaged in a conspiracy to defraud Messrs. Roberts, Lubbock, and Co., of £1242. He was committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court.

At Clerkenwell several dairymen and milk-sellers were, last Saturday, fined 20s. each for adulteration. At Southwark Sarah Duckett has been fined ten shillings and costs for selling milk adulterated with 40 per cent of water.

A burglary was committed on Sunday, evening, at Norbiton-place, Kingston, the residence of Mr. Harman, who, with his family, was dining at the time. On one of the family entering a bedroom on the second floor, the fact that burglars had been there was at once apparent, but they had probably been disturbed. Ornaments and other articles to the value of about £30 were taken away, with £5 in money. The house stands by itself in its own grounds, and access was gained to the bedroom by a ladder placed against a window—A burglary is also reported from Twickenham. On Saturday night, between seven and nine o'clock, the house of Mr. Budd, at Budd's Park, was entered by thieves, and property, consisting of plate, jewellery, and other articles, valued at from £800 to £1000 was carried off.

The Hon. Frederick William Fitzroy was charged on remand, at Watford Petty Sessions, on Tuesday, with threatening by letter to shoot Mr. Henry Charles Finch, a Herts county justice. The Bench, on his friends undertaking to place him under proper restraint, and on entering into sureties amounting to £1000, allowed the prisoner to be restored to them.

In a lonely part of North Wilts John Grimes, seventy-seven years of years, living by himself in a small cottage, has been murdered with a billhook. It seems clear that robbery was not the motive for this deed, as all the money and valuables were left untouched. An inquest on the body was held on Monday, and a verdict of "Wilful murder against some person or persons unknown" was returned.

On the significance of the word ringleader turned the question of libel in an action brought by a working stonemason in the Court of Common Pleas on Wednesday. The judgment of Lord Coleridge was that no bad motive could be implied, and therefore that the action would not lie. His Lordship cited the authority of Dr. Johnson, who pointed out that Barrow had called St. Peter "the ringleader of the Apostles."

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SKETCHES FROM ST. PETERSBURG, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

At a time when a dissolution of Parliament is perhaps imminent—or, at any rate, looming in the by no means far future—it is not surprising that representatives of the people of all classes should be interchanging ideas with their constituents, even to the very verge of the Session. This is, in some sort, an electioneering device; and perhaps it is thought that a vote of confidence in a member, caught from a meeting of electors in *comitia* assembled, is an implied promise of renewal of existing relations. Some of the out-of-door speeches are in the nature of voluntary valedictions; and, doubtless, a great many will be found to have had that character, though not intended to be so.

From a shoal of such addresses some may be selected for remark; and, in the first instance, note may be taken of Sir Charles Dilke, who has been delivering his regular annual oration to his friends in Chelsea, as distinguished from his recent political autobiography, about which so much has been said or written. It seems that the hon. Baronet was woefully misunderstood on that occasion, and that fierce articles have been written about him, evidently without his speech having been read, people, judging from the past, took for granted that his sentiments would be, to put it mildly, unloyal and wildly democratic. In this awful mistake has been made; for Sir Charles Dilke asserts that things are attributed to him in that particular discourse which are abhorrent and repulsive to him, and that he would rather jump into the Thames from the nearest bridge (there are two very conveniently near at Chelsea) than have it thought that he entertained such opinions. When, therefore, he, in effect, professes to be ready to die for his Queen, and by his own act, so as to be found some day at Barking Creek, as what Mr. Mantalini calls “a moist, unpleasant body,” each of his mistaken detractors can only cry *peccavi*, and hope that Sir Charles Dilke may be preserved from a watery grave, long to do those services to the State for which his unquestioned abilities and originality of view render him eminently capable. In personal appearance Sir Henry Hoare is in a manner always picturesque. His “get up,” to use a colloquial phrase, generally betokens an artistic idea of costume; and sometimes in the hot summer days, when morning sittings are on, he appears in costumes which may be termed at once seasonable and radiant. In his speeches, too, there is an eccentric irregularity which would give them force, even if they did not usually contain a good deal of rough epigram; and, as he never speaks for more than ten minutes, he often enlivens a discussion which is growing wearisome. At the meeting at Chelsea above mentioned his appearance was quite dramatic. It was announced that an accident had almost incapacitated him from doing the outer part of his senatorial duty, and he withheld himself from the platform until the moment when it was his turn to speak, and he withdrew when he had concluded; so that he made an effective entrance and equally effective exit. He was as breezy, and cheery, and as practical as ever, his temporary mutilation notwithstanding; and the “enthusiastic cheers” amidst which he retired gave evidence that he is destined to be a member for Chelsea in the next Parliament.

Amongst the comparatively young members who are always striving to come to the front in the House, Major Arbutnot is one of the most striving. He is a devoted Army reformer, not in the Radical sense, but in that of bettering the efficiency and number of our forces. He is very troublesome to the War Office people in the House, having always some faulty matter of detail to tell of, and is utterly unconscious of ever being put down, let Mr. Cardwell charm never so wisely, or Sir Henry Storks prove that whatever is right (in his department) ever so sentimentally. He is as teasing as a gadfly, and will not be waved away by contemptuous brushes of the hand of any official, however high and mighty. He has been communicating with that portion of the constituency of Hereford which consists of his political friends, and naturally he went into so decided a military matter as the Ashantee war; and the mode in which he dealt with the subject was an apt illustration of his usual critical manner. To him the praise which has been bestowed by Liberal members, especially some military aspirants to Parliamentary honours, on the efficiency and promptitude shown in the arrangements for the African hostilities, is mere “bosh” (what he said may fairly be summed up by that expressive but curt and vulgar-sounding word); as if the dispatch and providing for an expeditionary force of 2000 men was a great feat for a country that spends £25,000,000 a year on its Army and Navy! Speaking as an authority, he put the expense of the Ashantee war at not more than £2,000,000; but some high-wrought sentiments which he uttered about expenditure of blood and treasure, for the preservation of the honour of England, would seem to indicate that he would not object to an indefinite expansion of that sum; and perhaps in this he will be gratified.

Usually a quiet, undemonstrative member, Mr. Tipping, when he occasionally favours the House with a few remarks, shows as a cheerful, pleasant gentleman and a practical man. A recent intercommunication which he has been having with his constituents at Stockport makes intelligible a recommendation which Mr. Disraeli made to the Stockport Conservative deputations which “kotoped” to him, amongst others, during his visit to Manchester, two years ago, “to take care of Mr. Tipping.” For it would seem that he is a gentleman who has decided opinions on most of the topics of the day, in a Conservative sense; and some of his definitions—such, for instance, as of Home Rule—were pointed enough, and altogether his speech was well calculated to induce the Conservative electors of Stockport to “take care of him” at the next election.

According to a resolution passed at a recent gathering at Chester, Mr. Raikes, who represents that borough, has performed valuable services to the Constitutional cause and the city during the last five years. It may be so (we are not in a position to gainsay it); but it may be fancied that the electors of Chester have been viewing their member through a political magnifying glass, which has expanded the dimensions of a somewhat tart Parliamentary minor critic. But, in common with all constituencies, they only indulged in the amiable weakness of making a star of their member; and if they believe in him as a political influence that is all that is necessary.

Amongst the valedictions that are being made by members to their friends and electors one is notable—namely, that of Mr. Edmund Potter at Carlisle. In a quiet way Mr. Potter was a personage in the House, not because he thundered out blatant speeches and frothed-up opinions, but because he was a man essentially sensible and of large experience in matters on which he spoke, with a gentleness that, paradoxical as it may seem, gave force to what he said. He has scarcely made any appearance in the last two or three years, and it is understood that ill-health obliges him to retire from Parliament. As he always occupied a particular seat and was of a venerable aspect, he was a noticeable figure in the House. He was unequal to the task of meeting his constituents the other day, and upon Sir Wilfred Lawson fell a double duty, in instructing and amusing the assembled audience. He is equal to any occasion, and he proved himself to be equal to this. Nothing could be more incisive than most of his remarks, and one can well understand how effective they must have sounded when, as

of course, accompanied by the easy style of banter, and that admirable by-play which characterises his rhetoric. Having told all the reforms which he wanted that had been obtained, he proceeded to say what further ones he desired—namely, the reform of the publicans and the English Church, a comically-contemptuous juxtaposition. As to the latter, he makes no difficulty about it, deeming it no question of time, because he says that either Mr. Gladstone or Mr. Disraeli (with odds on the latter) is to disestablish the Church; and, as both those statesmen are sexagenarians, each in his degree, they have not much time to spare before they set about their work of demolition. The reform of the publicans he appeared to treat as mightier work; for he does not despise his opponents in his crusade against free drinking, amongst the most formidable of whom he places brewers who are always building churches, and philosophical Radicals like Mr. Fawcett, who think the great object of legislation is to grant facilities for drinking beer. There was an obvious plagiarism when he asked favour for his Permissive Bill because it was only a little one; but, on the whole, his speech was sturdy, jolly, and at the same time earnest, as all his speeches are.

Time was when Mr. Baines stood out in the Liberal party as a most advanced Radical; but the progress of Radicalism has left him far behind, and he seems no better than an old Whig. An excellent illustration of the position which he now occupies in the ranks of Liberalism is to be found in the chronicle of a meeting which he attended in Leeds lately, and where he stood side by side with a representative Radical who is his colleague. The speech of Mr. Baines was, though he tried hard to assume a tone of ultra-Liberalism, a mere rattling of dry bones, compared with the full-blooded, rioting, rollicking Radicalism of Mr. Carter, who, luckily, if he is a personage on a platform at Leeds, is not an influence in the present Parliament, and is still less likely to be one in the next if, as is predicted, it should have a great deal more of the leaven of Conservatism in it.

SKETCHES OF ST. PETERSBURG.

Our Special Artist, Mr. John Proctor, who has been sent to St. Petersburg for the purpose of furnishing our Illustrations of the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh to the Grand Duchess Marie, supplies a page of characteristic street-figures and rather trivial incidents, belonging to ordinary domestic and social life in that city. He has not, like the famous reporter of courtly and aristocratic festivities who was formerly ridiculed by *Punch*, become so elated with false pride, from his approach to the splendid circle of supreme fashion, as to have no eye for the vulgar realities of a crowded and busy town, with its miscellaneous population, chiefly composed of the poor and the labouring classes. Our Artist, on the contrary, being a humourist and man of the world, has chosen to begin his task, whilst awaiting the expected assemblage of Imperial and Royal Princes, and the series of superb entertainments at the Russian Court, with a few truthful sketches of St. Petersburg cockneydom in its lower walks of daily traffic and service. People are obliged to do pretty much the same kind of things in every European capital; buying, selling, and hiring, various arrangements for eating and drinking, lodging and sleeping, the functions of the police, the use of carriages, and the delivery of letters by the post, must go on with but little substantial alteration in St. Petersburg, as in London, Paris, Berlin, and Vienna. Costumes and languages, the systems of coinage, weights, and measures, present an external difference in these transactions among the inhabitants of a foreign city; but the wants of ordinary townsfolk, and the ways of supplying them, are essentially those to which we are accustomed at home. The first Russian city figure, therefore, in Mr. Proctor's gallery of St. Petersburg street characters is our familiar acquaintance, celebrated in an old comic ballad:

The dogs they barked, and the cats they ran,
At the handsome insinuating Dogs' Meat Man!

We do not know the rule about keeping dogs at the metropolis of Alexander II.'s mighty empire; but there is due provision for cats, as we see by the gratitude of that affectionate creature rubbing her head against the purveyor's legs. She is not frightened by the terrible appearance of his broad-bladed knife, which is like that with which they cut off human heads in Ashantee, to please his Majesty King Coffee Calcally. The usual rate of payment, we are told, for the feeding of a cat is one rouble, or 2s. 8d., a month. The next figure might be taken for that of a milkwoman, but it is a woman selling eggs. The head or bust-portrait, with these at the top of the page, is that of a common workman. Beneath him is a sweep, or foreman of a gang of sweeps, whose services have been very needful, we observe, in the thawed snow and mud of the St. Petersburg streets during the past week. The fifth subject, represented just below that of the sweep, is one of the street vendors of a cheap breakfast, consisting of eggs, boiled cabbage, bread, or sausages, to be eaten on the spot, like our baked potatoes and early coffee in London, hot from the portable oven or can. A maid-servant, who wears her summer dress, is next seen taking in her master's letters from the postman at the household door. Beside this group is a hawk of toys, with a few of those Chinese counting-frames, set with parallel wires to support numbers of movable coloured beads, which are sometimes used for teaching arithmetic to children. At the bottom of the page is the hackney sledge, or sleigh, which in winter supersedes the ordinary kind of hackney carriage. This vehicle is hired at the rate of a rouble and a half for the first hour, and a rouble for each hour after the first, which is rather more than London cab fare by time. The furred cloaks and caps, worn by driver and passenger, are quite necessary at this season of the year.

A conference of licensed victuallers held in Birmingham, last week, was attended by about 300 representatives from all parts of the United Kingdom.

The hearing of the Hereford municipal election petition was concluded on Monday, Mr. Commissioner Biron pronouncing for the defendant, Mr. Edwin Smith, on all points, and declaring that, as the charges had in no case been substantiated, he should leave costs to follow the event.

The annual meeting in connection with the Children's Home and Seaside Hospital at Rhyl was held, on Thursday week, in the Townhall—the chair being occupied by the Marquis of Westminster. The noble chairman, in the course of his speech, dilated upon the advantages and necessity of such institutions for convalescents. If persons in his sphere of life found a change of air conducive to restoration of health, how much more so would they find it who have but a scanty fare at the best, and live in houses and atmosphere which are themselves unhealthy. He had visited the home, and was greatly pleased with its arrangements, cleanliness, and everything conducive to health which it possessed. Speeches were also made by Lord Penrhyn, Colonel Humberston, Mr. Townsend Mainwaring, Venerable Archdeacon Pfoolkes, Mr. P. H. Chambres, Professor McKenna Hughes, and Mr. John Churton. Lord Penrhyn gave £100 to the funds.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

ANIMAL LIFE AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Dr. P. Martin Duncan, F.R.S., Professor of Geology, King's College, London, on Thursday week gave the first of a course of six lectures on Palæontology, with especial reference to extinct animals and the physical geography of their time. He began by stating that considerable portions of the crust of the earth are composed of the remains of animals and plants, the relics of faunas and floras which once flourished on the globe. They are termed organic remains or fossils, and present remarkable resemblances to the preservable parts of the animals and plants of our own time—that is to say, in regard to the shells and internal and external skeletons. This resemblance necessitates the inclusion of fossil forms amongst recent kinds in every natural history classification which is founded upon the belief in the continuity of the laws of life. The Professor then pointed out that although fossils so closely resemble modern relics, they differ in their hardness and weight, which is due to the original shell, bone, or coral having been replaced by other mineral substances, a process analogous to the substitution of one mineral for another, such as quartz for sulphide of iron. Fossils found in strata which were the results of the denudation of the land are the relics of the particular fauna or flora of a definite physical geography; and as strata are consecutive, so there has been a succession of aspects of nature and of life. This relation between deposits or strata to the physical geography of their time the Professor illustrated by various examples, proving that geology is really the history of successive physical geographies; and he then proceeded to show the connection between the succession of living things on the earth and the grandest phenomena of inorganic nature. Two series of forces acted during the geological ages—those of denudation, chiefly by the action of water; and those producing movements of the crust, due to chemical action. As examples of the physical structure of the fossils having been entirely changed, Professor Duncan referred to cases where chalk had crystallised into marble by the action of hot lava, and where the soft parts of mollusca and wood had been replaced by siliceous matter, and he commented upon the conclusive evidence of three consecutive stages of physical geography given by fossils found in the strata, composed of a succession of clay, sand, and chalk, in the neighbourhood of London. The forces which produced the internal movements of the crust of the earth, he said, initiated and concluded geological ages, produced or terminated physical geographies, and limited the roaming powers of certain animals, and established distributional provinces. The nature of these provinces, modern and ancient, was explained and illustrated by reference to the natural history, palæontology, and alterations in the physical geography of New Zealand, Australia, and South America. Among the animals specially commented on were the ostrich, the little apteryx, and the gigantic fossil dinornis, or moa, of New Zealand; the kangaroo and the large fossil marsupials of Australia; and the sloth and its ancient relatives, the megatherium and mylodon, in South America: the chief part of these being represented in large diagrams.

ACOUSTIC TRANSPARENCY AND OPACITY OF THE ATMOSPHERE.

Professor Tyndall, at the first weekly evening meeting of the season, Friday, the 16th inst., gave a discourse founded on the results of experiments and observations on fog-signals, conducted at the South Foreland in 1873, under the auspices of the Corporation of the Trinity House, of which he is the scientific adviser, and to whose officers, Mr. Douglass, the engineer, Mr. Ayres, his assistant, and Mr. Edwards, the private secretary of the deputy master, he expressed great obligations. After mentioning that in the ten years ending with 1872, 273 ships had been totally lost on the coast of the United Kingdom through fog and thick weather, the Professor gave interesting details of the experiments which began on May 19, on board the *Irene*, the proper apparatus, such as brass trumpets and air and steam whistles, having been previously mounted on the top and at the bottom of the South Foreland Cliff, under the direction of the Fog-Signal Committee. The maximum distance at which sound was heard was, on May 19, 3½ miles; on May 20, at first, not more than 3 or 4 miles—afterwards 6 miles; on June 2, 3 miles' range ran up to about 6 miles; on June 3, a dark and lowering day, range 9 miles; there were violent rain showers. June 10, range of 9 miles; on this day there was an extraordinary sinking of the sounds observed on the Dover side of the Foreland. At a mile distance they rapidly fell; at 2 miles they were inaudible, and guns fired were also unheard at the same distance. After close investigation the Professor attributed this weakening of the sound, partly to what he termed the acoustic shadow due to the instruments being cut off by a projection of the cliff near the station, and partly to the interference of the sound reflected from the cliff with the direct sound. In establishing a fog-signal station such matters, he said, must be carefully attended to. On June 25 the range of sound was 5½ miles, and on June 26, 10 miles—the former with the wind in its favour, the latter with the wind against it. This proved that there must be something besides wind which determines sound-ranges. On July 1, through a thick haze with opposing wind, sounds were heard at 12¼ miles, twice the distance of the transmission on a clear day with favourable winds. On July 2, Professor Tyndall said, an acoustic darkness, as it were, settled upon the atmosphere, the range being only 4 miles. The fluctuation thus had been from 3½ to 12¼ miles, without any apparent meteorological cause. On July 3, a glorious morning with calm air and smooth sea, nothing was heard at 2 miles' distance; the puffs of the guns were seen as in dumb show. This led the Professor to conclude that the common belief that a clear, calm atmosphere is the best vehicle of sound, and that optical and acoustic transparency go together, as published by Dr. Derham in the *Philosophical Transactions* for 1708, and generally received by scientific men ever since, is quite erroneous. After deep reflection, he was led to conjecture the true cause of this stoppage of the transmission of the sound. As he stood on the deck of the *Irene*, considering what could so destroy the homogeneity of the atmosphere as to enable it to quench in so short a distance so vast a body of sound, he became conscious of the great heat of the sun. Beams of equal power were falling on the sea, producing copious evaporation. That the vapour generated should so rise and mingle with the air as to form an absolutely homogeneous mixture he considered highly improbable. It would be sure to streak and mottle the atmosphere with spaces in which the air would be in different degrees saturated, or it might be displaced by the vapour. At the limiting surfaces of these spaces, though invisible, the Professor saw that we should have the conditions necessary to the production of partial echoes and the consequent waste of sound. This explanation was tested and confirmed on the same day. By the intervention of a cloud, which checked the formation of vapour, the audibility of the sounds was increased. As the sun fell and the formation of vapour ceased, the sounds were heard—eventually at 7½ miles' distance. This echoing from aerial surfaces was demonstrated before the audience by an entirely new experiment, devised, at the Professor's suggestion, by his assistant, Mr. Cottrell. The sound of a bell transmitted through a tube filled with perfectly homo-

geneous common air strongly agitated the sensitive flame employed as a test; but when, by an ingenious arrangement, alternate layers of coal-gas and carbonic acid were allowed to cross the tube at right angles to the direction of the sound-wave, the sound was reflected by the limiting surfaces of this non-homogeneous medium, and the flame became quiescent. This reflection of sound is analogous to that of light in foam, clouds, snowballs, common salt, and to all transparent substances in powder. In the concluding portion of his discourse Professor Tyndall stated that, by recent experiments on the Serpentine during foggy and clear days, he had conclusively proved that the non-homogeneity of the air was the entire cause of the stoppage of the transmission of sound, quite irrespective of fog, haze, rain, or other supposed causes. Among the apparatus employed in the coast experiments was a very large syren, willingly lent by the Government of the United States. The secretary, Mr. William Spottiswoode, LL.D., Vice-President, was in the chair.

KANT'S PHILOSOPHY AND LIFE.

Professor G. Croom Robertson, of University College, London, gave the first of a course of four lectures on Kant's Critical Philosophy on Saturday last. He began by pointing out Kant's importance in the present day in Germany among men of science and philosophers, from Johannes Müller to Helmholtz, who, although not his professed followers, recognise him as one whose thought could grasp the principles of scientific inquiry, and even forecast some of its issues. In France a modified form of his doctrine was adopted by Cousin, and even Comte has not been insensible to his power. In England, also, the interest in Kant is a striking feature of the present philosophical movement. Nitsch (1794) and Wigram (1813-23) in vain set forth the new system; but gradually Hamilton, Mansel, Whewell, and others have familiarised the English mind with the main principles of the system. Kant's chief work, the "Kritik of Pure Reason," and the greater part of his ethical writings have been translated; and workers in Trinity College, Dublin, have expounded his doctrine in a coherent form. Kant was a thinker of unsurpassed reach and power; but he strongly vindicated for the positive sciences a domain of their own. In this he was anticipated by Bacon, Locke, Berkeley, and Hume, who spurred on positive inquiry on the basis of experience. But by the side of these were thinkers of a different cast, such as Descartes and Leibnitz, whose philosophy was no sober inquiry into the condition of human knowledge, joined to the practice of experimental research, but a succession of bold attempts to reason out the All. According to them, there was nothing to be known that could not be rationally evolved from within the mind. . . . But now philosophy has reverted to its original and proper function of carrying disinterested inquiry to the uttermost of human conceiving. The natural sciences have grown up as a legitimate and fruitful system of search into the different aspects or departments of nature, proceeding upon experience, and having no higher object than to explain and control it. This was what Descartes and his fellows did not see or would not allow; but Kant understood it, and is thus distinguished from the school of mere speculative metaphysicians. He made no pretence of stemming the resistless tide of scientific research, but rather desired to guide it into effective channels. Yet he opposed the English thinkers when they sought to explain all knowledge as developed from particular experiences, and he made it a great part of his philosophic task to explain from the native constitution of the mind how experience, to be truly so called, could come to pass; and in doing so displayed a depth of insight and width of intellectual grasp never before shown. The course of modern thought may now be looked upon as a long struggle waged between the rival principles of inquiry, named Reason and Experience. Kant could not entirely accept the speculative doctrine of innate ideas, ousting experience and making it superfluous, nor could he accept the position of the English experimentalists, working without system and without discernment of the true issues to be met. Hence his new manner of inquiry, named Critical, into the foundations of human knowledge has been regarded as the reconciliation of all the differences. But the struggle still continues, and the dominant experimentalism, even transformed by Mr. Herbert Spencer, has come face to face, at all points, with Kant's doctrine, and has stood the encounter, but, said Professor Robertson, has not secured its future. Therefore Kant is now specially important. The latter part of the lecture was chiefly devoted to a sketch of Kant's life and characteristics, and the development of his philosophical opinions. He was born at Königsburg in 1724, being the grandson of a Scotch tradesman named Cant. He was educated for the Church, but declined to take orders, and devoted himself to the study of philosophy. He became a house-tutor, lived long in modest poverty, and only became a professor in 1756. He published his "Kritik of Pure Reason" in 1781; and, after publishing invaluable speculations in almost every department of knowledge, he ceased to lecture, at the age of seventy-three. Still making calls on his brain he aged rapidly, sank into utter helplessness, and died in 1804. To his intellectual powers he added singular nobility of character, and in all the affairs of life he displayed an unswerving rectitude and manly independence.

MECHANISM OF RESPIRATION.

Professor Rutherford's second lecture, on Tuesday last, was devoted to the explanation of the muscular and nervous mechanism concerned in respiration. With the aid of preparations, diagrams, and models, he showed that our ordinary inspiration is entirely due to muscular action; while an ordinary expiration is apparently the result of the elastic recoil of the lungs, ribs, and costal cartilages, and also of the weight of the chest. He explained the dispute regarding the action of the portions of the internal intercostal muscles between the bony parts of the ribs; some physiologists believing that it produces expiration, others that it causes inspiration. With the aid of elastic bands and the ribs rightly placed in the thorax of an animal, the Professor demonstrated that, as Haller long ago maintained, these muscles draw up the ribs, when the ribs above are more fixed (as they normally are) than those below. The phrenic, intercostal, and pneumo-gastric nerves were then described, and the manner in which they act explained; and an instrument for registering the motions of the chest was shown in action.

Sir Julius Benedict will give a discourse on Weber and his Times at the next Friday evening meeting, Jan. 30.

The Right Rev. Dr. Keane, Roman Catholic Bishop of Cloyne, died, on Thursday week, at his residence at Queenstown. He had been suffering some time from paralytic seizure, consequent on overwork.

Early on Sunday morning a lamentable wreck occurred on the south-west shore of St. Mary's, the largest of the Scilly Isles. The captain and eight of the twenty hands on board the Minnehaha were drowned, as was also the pilot, ten men only getting safely ashore.

MUSIC.

The resumption of the Crystal Palace Saturday afternoon concerts and of the Monday Popular Concerts last week, may be looked on as the first important signs of the musical activity which speedily follows the brief lull of the Christmas holidays. The event last referred to has already been noticed, and we have now to speak of the twelfth of those concerts, which, when completed, will form the eighteenth series of the excellent Sydenham performances.

Last Saturday's Crystal Palace Concert included some orchestral pieces of special interest, two of them having been novelties in this country. To speak of the latter first, Mr. H. Hugo Pierson's concert-overture, entitled "As You Like it," is one of several such works composed in illustration of some of Shakspeare's plays. The piece now referred to contains some very effective orchestral writing, and many of the themes are characterised by much grace and beauty. There is, however, a want of order and design in their arrangement, with a general vagueness of structure, that somewhat militate against the effect of the whole as a composition. Nevertheless, it was acceptable as a specimen of the productions of an Englishman who was highly esteemed in Germany, where he had resided for many years up to the time of his death, at Leipzig, twelve months ago. With the exception of his oratorio, "Jerusalem," and portions of that entitled "Hezekiah" (both produced at Norwich Festivals), but little is known here of the late Mr. Pierson's music, further selections from which might hereafter justifiably be introduced in our concert programmes. A second novelty at Saturday's concert was a charming little orchestral piece from Taubert's music to the German version of "The Tempest," in which the chess-playing scene of the lovers is converted into a music lesson on the lute. The movement referred to is entitled "Liebesliedchen," and is in the style of a serenade. The stringed instruments are used "pizzicato," the principal theme (the "Love Song") recurring as an oboe solo, in which M. Dubucq's fine tone and style were admirably displayed. The gentle grace and charm of the piece were generally recognised, and the encore which it received was replied to by a repetition of the latter portion. Splendid performances of Schubert's great symphony in C (No. 9), Mozart's overture to "Le Nozze di Figaro," and Mendelssohn's to "Die Hochzeit des Camacho," completed the instrumental portion of the concert, which included vocal solos by Madame Patey, Miss Anna Williams, and Signor Agnesi. Miss Williams gained the prize in one of the classes for solo singing at the Crystal Palace National Music Meetings in 1872; since when she has been studying in Italy—to good purpose, as evidenced by her rendering of Pacini's cavatina, "Ah! con lui," and Handel's air "From mighty kings," in both of which the singer was much applauded. Mr. Manns was warmly welcomed, as usual, on his reappearance in the orchestra.

At last Monday's Popular Concert Dr. Hans von Bülow was again the pianist—his solo performances on this occasion having been Bach's organ prelude and fugue in A minor (transcribed by Liszt) and the first of Mendelssohn's six preludes and fugues, op. 35, his performance of which elicited great applause and three recalls of the player. The programme included Molique's pianoforte trio in B flat, in which Dr. Bülow was associated with Madame Norman-Néruda and Signor Piatti, and Beethoven's sonata for piano and violin in G (from op. 30), the latter instrument in the hands of the lady just named, who was the leading violinist in Schubert's quartet in A minor; the other executants having been Mr. L. Ries, Herr Straus, and Signor Piatti. Miss Enriquez was the vocalist, and Sir Julius Benedict conducted.

The Saturday performances were resumed last week, when Madame Norman-Néruda, as leading violinist, and Mr. Charles Hallé as pianist, reappeared; and the same artists are announced for the concert of this (Saturday) afternoon.

The British Orchestral Society began its second season, at St. James's Hall, on Thursday evening, when the programme comprised Beethoven's "Eroica" symphony; Sir W. S. Bennett's overture, "Les Naiades," and that to Cherubini's "Les Deux Journées;" a new "saltarello" for orchestra, by Mr. J. H. Clarke; Mozart's concerto in E flat for two pianofortes (Mr. W. Macfarren and Miss Linda Scates the pianists); and vocal pieces.

The seventh subscription concert of the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society took place on Thursday evening, with a programme of high interest, although devoid of novelty—Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" ("Lobgesang") and Rossini's "Stabat Mater" having been the works selected. The solo-singers announced were Madame Corani, Miss Sterling, Mr. Cummings, and Signor Agnesi.

Two performances of high interest took place simultaneously last (Friday) evening, of which, as of Thursday night's concerts, we must necessarily defer our notice until next week. At Exeter Hall, Dr. Crotch's oratorio, "Palestine," was revived, after having been unheard for many years. At the same time, at St. James's Hall, the third of the second series of the concerts of the Wagner Society was given, with a programme including (for the first time at these concerts) choral extracts from Wagner's operas.

The success which attended the production of Mr. G. A. Macfarren's "St. John the Baptist," at the recent Bristol Festival, was recorded at the time. The oratorio was to be produced—again under the direction of Mr. Charles Hallé—at Manchester on Thursday last. As previously mentioned, the work is to be given by the Sacred Harmonic Society during its present season.

THEATRES.

Early as it is in the theatrical season, and before the pantomimes can have been all visited, the various managements show themselves vigilant in the preparation of further novelties. We have at the Gaiety the oddest of burlesques, by H. J. Byron, on "Guy Fawkes;" and at the Royalty an adaptation of Mrs. Edwards's novel, "Ought We to Visit Her?" Mrs. Edwards, with the aid of Mr. W. S. Gilbert, has dramatised her own romance. Unfortunately, it is one of those equivocal productions which now too frequently appear, and of which so much has been said in censure. Curiously enough, on Saturday, when "Ought We to Visit Her?" was produced, the moral points were taken up by the gallery, and condemned. Society is not yet corrupt at its roots. The classes that lie at its base have not yet made those nice distinctions by which the superior orders have grown accustomed to palliate their guilty sentimentalities. They are rough but honest, and as yet their conscience is single-eyed, and has not learned to trifle with duty. They have stern, earnest work to do, and no leisure for refinements which enfeeble while they lend factitious graces to the comparatively indolent. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Theobald (Mr. Peveril and Miss Henrietta Hodson) represent the sentimentalists of the time, who, weary of convention, hover on the brink of the opposite, and are in danger of the precipice which it too frequently conceals. The lady has been formerly a ballet-dancer, and has yet a sister on the stage

and an uncle in the orchestra. The family of the Crosbys, belonging to the class of country gentry, naturally think that they ought not to associate with such people, but prefer the society of princes and countesses—a truly snobbish feeling; and, being at a foreign hotel, as naturally look out for such privileged parties. They mistake the Theobalds for aristocratic people, and particularly Mrs. Theobald and her little one for a Russian Countess and her child. Discovering their error, they alter their behaviour, and are made to act very contemptibly. But Rawdon Crosbie, the son (Mr. Charles Wyndham), takes a different view, and gets up a flirtation with Mrs. Theobald, to which she lends herself. Her husband, too, pairs off with a certain Lady Rose Golightly (Miss Maggie Brennan); and we begin to fear that a grievous scandal will ensue. But just as these improprieties are about to culminate in sin a change in the dream takes place, and all parties resume their normal social positions. The success of the piece may be fairly ascribed to the excellent acting and the costly scenery.

Of Mr. Byron's extravaganza the success is mainly dependent on Mr. Toole's eccentric acting. He is, of course, Guy Faux, and such a guy as was never paralleled on any fifth of November. The author has revelled in fun and pun, and caricatured history in the most ridiculous manner. All this, with the aid of some sterling jokes, many excellent dances, and some capital songs, enforce a favourable verdict. Mr. Lionel Brough, too, as a rebel collier, and Miss Farren, as Lord Montague, conduce greatly to the particular effect of the scenes in which they appear. Altogether, this is the merriest drama of the class to which it belongs which Mr. Byron has written.

On Wednesday night Lord Lytton's "Richelieu," which derives new life from the excellent acting of Mr. Henry Irving, was performed for the hundredth time at the Lyceum.

LADY BURDETT-COUTTS AT EDINBURGH.

The Lord Provost and Town Council of Edinburgh presented this charitable lady with the freedom of their city on Thursday week. The ceremony took place in the Music-Hall, which was decorated for the occasion with hangings of red cloth, a range of greenhouse plants, the unionjack at each end, and a trophy of flags above the portrait of her great-grandfather, a Coutts who was Lord Provost of Edinburgh in 1742. This portrait was copied from one by Allan Ramsay, and was given to the city by her Ladyship. A numerous company of ladies and gentlemen filled the Music-Hall. Several pieces were played on the organ by Professor Oakeley, while awaiting the commencement of the proceedings. The Town Council, in their official robes, sat at the back of the platform. The Lord Provost, preceded by his mace-bearer and sword-bearer, led in Lady Burdett-Coutts, who was welcomed with hearty cheering. She wore the badge and other decorations of the Turners' Company of London. The Lord Provost took the chair, having on his right hand Lady Burdett-Coutts, and beyond her Mrs. Brown, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Countess of Rothes, the Hon. Waldegrave Leslie, Mr. Alexander Sinclair, Mrs. W. Chambers, Dr. William Chambers, and Bailie Methven. On the left hand of the Provost were the Right Hon. Dr. Lyon Playfair, Postmaster-General; Mr. Harris, interim Town Clerk; Bailies Cousin and Tawse, Dean of Guild Craig, Treasurer Colston, Convener Robertson, and Councillor Falshaw. The Duke of Argyll had intended to be present, but was prevented by indisposition. The proceedings were simply conducted in the ordinary form. The Lord Provost first addressed the company, reminding them of former occasions upon which the honours of the city had been conferred upon famous persons—Ben Jonson, when he visited Drummond at Hawthornden; more recently, Sir Walter Scott, Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Bright, Sir James Simpson, Lord Napier of Magdala, Charles Dickens, Lord Macaulay, Dr. Livingstone, and the artist, David Roberts. He observed that the same compliment was bestowed on Mr. Thomas Coutts, the London banker, her Ladyship's grandfather, in 1813; and he described her own claims to public esteem, commending her exemplary beneficence and zeal for the relief of human suffering; while her efforts to prevent cruelty to dumb animals were likewise not forgotten. The Town Clerk read the burgess ticket, with the minutes of the Town Council voting her the freedom of the city. This was presented to her Ladyship by the Lord Provost with some further appropriate observations. Lady Burdett-Coutts made a graceful, modest, and decided little speech in reply, expressing her sincere thanks. The Lord Provost then called upon the whole company to stand up and to give "three cheers for the youngest burgess of Edinburgh." After the performance of two more anthems on the organ the meeting separated. In the evening the Lord Provost, magistrates, and town councillors were entertained by Lady Burdett-Coutts with a banquet at the Palace Hotel.

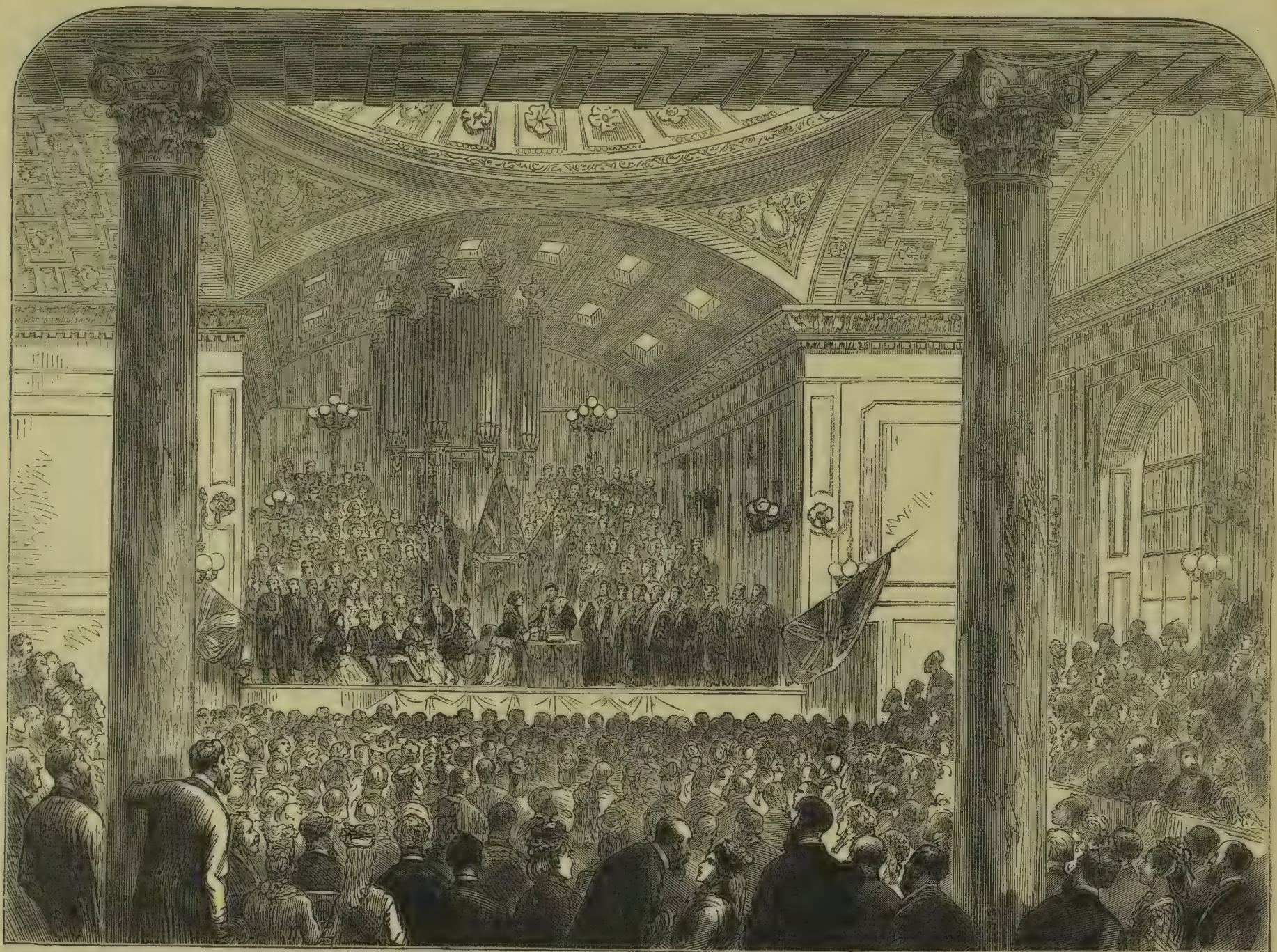
GREAT FIRE AT LEITH.

A fire broke out, in the evening of yesterday week, in the extensive flour-mills at Leith belonging to Messrs. Alexander and Robert Tod. The flames raged with intense fury, and shortly after midnight the extensive range of buildings was completely destroyed. The damage is estimated at from £200,000 to £250,000. The greater part of it is covered by insurance. In consequence of the destruction of the mills nearly 400 men have been thrown out of work. A sketch of the scene presented by the conflagration is reproduced in our Engraving.

Warwick was, on Monday, enlivened by a foxchase, Reynard leading the pack through the streets of the venerable city.

The annual meeting and annual dinner of the Plymouth Chamber of Commerce were held on Monday—under the presidency of the Earl of Morley. The proceedings abounded with congratulations at the increasing prosperity of the port, especially at the return of the Cape mail-steamer to Plymouth. Mr. W. Morrison, M.P., urged the formation of a commercial insurance association in connection with chambers of commerce for the protection and prosecution of offenders, especially of fraudulent bankrupts.

A new Atlantic cable is to be completed during the year, with appliances which are the results of experiments made by Mr. Highton, the eminent electrician, on whom the Society of Arts has conferred a special medal for discoveries in telegraphy. The use of light cables for submarine telegraphs has been advocated by Mr. Varley and other great authorities in scientific circles; and the new cable will weigh only 1½ cwt. per nautical mile in water, will sustain twenty miles of its own length, and will be covered only with prepared manilla, which (unlike iron wire and hemp) is practically indestructible in salt water. The electric current will be so concentrated at the point of indication by the use of magnetic batteries that distinct rapid and powerful signals can be obtained by one tenth of the electric force now in use, while the immense saving in construction, laying, and maintenance will reduce the price of Atlantic messages to one fourth of present rates.



PRESENTATION OF THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY OF EDINBURGH TO BARONESS BURDETT-COUTTS.



BURNING OF MESSES. [A. AND P. TOD'S FLOUR MILLS, LEITH.



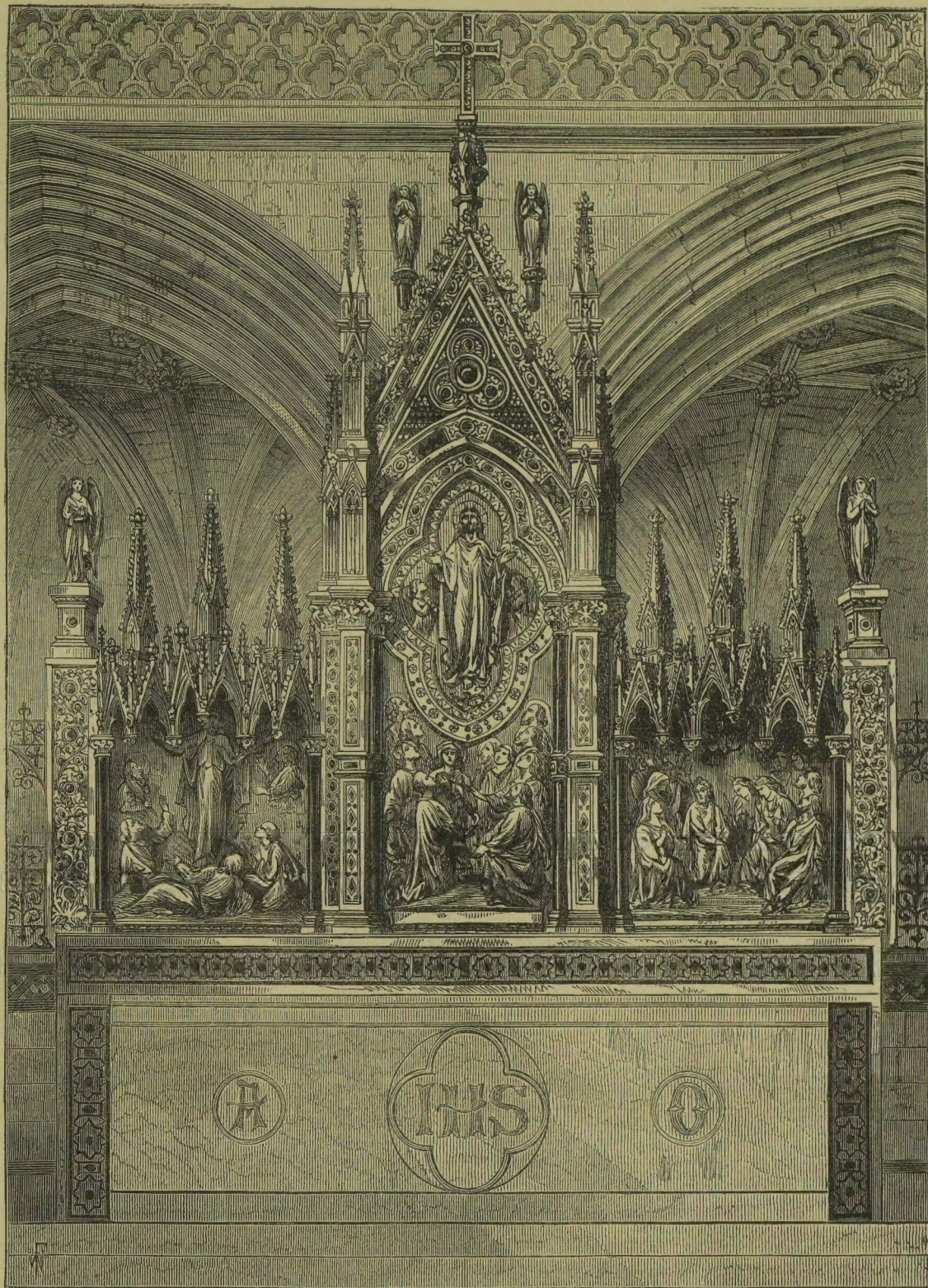
IN THE ENEMY'S COUNTRY.

BY G. B. GODDARD.

THE REREDOS AT EXETER.

Reports have lately appeared of the litigation between the Dean and Chapter of Exeter Cathedral, on the one hand, and the Bishop of Exeter on the other, upon the legality and propriety of their erection of a new reredos, designed by Sir Gilbert Scott, the architect of the cathedral restorations. Our illustration shows the design of this work of art, which has been executed by Messrs. Farmer and Brindley, sculptors, of Westminster Bridge-road, London. The expense is borne by two individual donors—namely, Dr. Mackall and the Rev. Chancellor Harington, who has already given £6000 to the cathedral restorations. The summit of the reredos rises to a height of 22 ft. above the floor of the choir, the materials used in its construction consisting of marble and Derbyshire alabaster, with precious stones. The central compartment is occupied by a sculptured group in alabaster representing the Ascension, the figure of the Saviour being 3½ ft. in height. The figure of St. Peter, to whom the cathedral is dedicated, has a prominent position; on each side of the Saviour appear angels. The Transfiguration and the Descent of the Holy Spirit on the Day of Pentecost are also represented. The reredos occupies about a third of the space at the east end of the choir. The central compartment alone cost £900, and the estimate of £1625 for the whole work will be considerably exceeded. The restoration of the edifice is progressing satisfactorily, the cost, independent of the reredos and other special works, being set down at £40,000.

Sir Samuel Baker was entertained at a banquet in the Pavilion by the municipality of Brighton on Monday evening—The Mayor presiding. In responding to the toast of his health, Sir Samuel Baker gave an elaborate account of the objects and progress of his expedition up the Nile. There was a brilliant assembly, and Sir Samuel's reception was in the highest degree flattering.



THE NEW REREDOS IN EXETER CATHEDRAL.

REGATTA AT VIGO.

During the stay of the Channel Squadron at Vigo, on the last day of the old year and the first three days of the new, its officers and crews had their customary regatta, which has become a favourite institution of the fleet. The first day was occupied by the rowing-matches, the second by the sailing-matches, and the third day was appointed for the general sailing competition for a prize cup given by Rear-Admiral Hornby. The money subscribed and expended for prizes was nearly £100. All the arrangements were planned and carried out by an able and zealous committee; but the great sailing-race of the third day, Friday, the 2nd inst., proved a nullity from the wind falling off in the afternoon, so that it had to be resumed on the next day. Forty-five boats of all sizes, from the dingy with its boys to the launch with its crew of experienced sailors, engaged in the competition. The weather was fine on the first day, and the start, at ten o'clock in the morning, was favoured by a gentle breeze. The course was twelve miles, with a time allowance for difference of size and rig. Unfortunately, as we have observed, the wind failed towards evening, and the race was necessarily given up. On the Saturday morning there was a little more wind, but less sunshine, and even some rain. The boats again started well for the race, but another mischance prevented its being concluded. The Rear-Admiral's barge, sailed by Flag-Lieutenant Bunce, was capsized by a sudden puff of wind, at the time when it seemed to be sure of winning. The men in this boat escaped with a ducking; but it was provided by the rules that, in case of any boat capsizing, the race should be stopped. The contest was, therefore, left undecided; and as one ship of the squadron, her Majesty's ship *Triumph*, had to leave Vigo for Gibraltar that afternoon, it was agreed to postpone the final race till she rejoined her consorts. We have to thank Mr. G. H. Weekes, engineer of H.M.S. *Agincourt*, for a sketch of the regatta.



THE CHANNEL FLEET REGATTA AT VIGO.

NEW BOOKS.

AMONG THE MUSES.

A mournful, wailing note, to which all sympathetic hearts will respond, is struck in what it has seemed good to call the "Overture" to *The Disciples*, by Harriet Eleanor Hamilton King (Henry S. King and Co.); for a tribute of verse inspired by and intended for Mazzini never reached his living presence: before the book, "which he commanded," could be placed in his hand or laid at his feet, his spirit had fled to the place reserved for all that is immortal of illustrious patriots. He, then, is the master whose disciples are made, in the volume under consideration, the themes of sad, for the most part, but in some respects joyous and triumphant song. Jacopo Ruffini, Ugo Bassi, Agésilas Milano, and Baron Giovanni Nicotera are the names of the disciples; and the hour to which the singer's memory chiefly recurs is that proverbially darkest just preceding the dawn—the dawn of liberty for Italy and the Italians. The dates referred to are 1833, 1849, 1856, and 1858, together with some intervening and some subsequent years. The principal characteristics of the writer's muse are intense, passionate feeling and generous instincts, regarding self-sacrifice as the noblest heroism and scorning to give up hope, even when the sacrifice of self is seemingly most hopeless. To properly appreciate the poems a reader must catch something of the writer's own enthusiasm—must become for a while Italianised. Of the external graces, pictorial beauties, attractions which belong to what may be described as the spectacular and instrumental effects of poetry, when, by the magic of poetic power and the cunning manipulation of language, a reader sees and hears, as it were, upon the very page before him, the loveliness or the awfulness of Nature and her scenery, the clash of steel, the thunder of artillery, the shock of armies, the strains of martial music, a burst of triumphant or plaintive melody, and the like, the writer has apparently not been especially ambitious. There are in the longest poem, dedicated to the memory of Ugo Bassi, passages in which fancy and diction have been employed, not unsuccessfully, in the fashion alluded to; but, on the whole, one would say that the writer was too much overwhelmed by the emotional to bestow much pains upon the picturesque, too much lost in contemplation of painful fact to dwell long amidst the airy regions of pleasant fancy, too much oppressed with a sense of the direful to waste much time upon the tuneful. Let it not be imagined, however, that any special fault, in respect of versification, is to be inferred; the smaller poems are noticeable for a bold, free swing, and have a sufficiently melodious rhythm; and the longest poem, though somewhat monotonous and, by reason of detail, tedious, is by no means devoid of harmonious numbers: all that is intended is to give readers due warning that the book requires of them more heart than ear, more soul to be moved than senses to be gratified. It is sad to know that the writer's state of health has caused one poem and the contemplated series of poems to be left incomplete.

Italy and her yearnings and her struggles, whilst her liberation and unification still fell short of fulfilment for lack of the city resting, queenlike, on her seven hills, have likewise furnished the main subject of *Rome or Death!* by Alfred Austin (William Blackwood and Sons), a poem in which the treatment shows that the greatest possible attention has been paid to just those very points which seem to have been least regarded by the author of "The Disciples." The romantic predominates over the real, the pictorial over the emotional, the material over the spiritual, the heroism of the *beau sabreur* over the heroism of the gentle martyr, the lusty lay over the plaintive dirge. Moreover, in choice and manipulation of metre and in studious arrangement of diction the author has clearly shown a disposition to leave nothing undone, as regards a musical variety of sound, whereby the reader may be lured and caught as the Siren was fabled to catch the mariner. And in this respect his success is likely to be considerable, even if exceptions should now and then be taken to the occasional clumsiness of the very fashionable but not always acceptable compound epithet. The poem commences with great spirit, which is well sustained throughout; and though the stanzas may appear to many readers to lack a little of that grace and subtle influence which pervaded the whole of "Madonna's Child," yet it is probable that the somewhat higher flight now attempted and the somewhat robust nature of the theme will amply compensate for the smaller measure of those characteristics. In "Rome or Death!" are introduced personages whose first appearance upon any poetical stage is made in "Madonna's Child;" and, therefore, to properly appreciate the former it will be advisable, if not absolutely necessary, to previously take the pleasure, as it certainly cannot fail to be, of becoming acquainted with the latter. That "Rome or Death!" in which the campaign of Mentana is vigorously described, is a fine, stirring composition may be confidently asserted; and, for that very reason, it may be considered the more justifiable to ask a few mild questions suggested by the very first three stanzas. One: Can "rhymes" be correctly said to "resound" with "fire"? Two: If you write, "Muse! help me weak—who helped the strong of yore," do you not commit a little grammatical error, which, presumptuously, transfers to yourself the power intended to be ascribed to the Muse? Three: If you write, "Smile upon me, that erst upon them smiled," ought you not to mean that *you* smiled upon them, or else to plead guilty of a blunder? These and others like them are small blemishes, but an admirable poem would have been still more admirable without them. Rhyme and rhythm, however, are probably too exacting.

Pretty, dainty, elegant, and airy, but healthy, bright, lively, and a little saucy, such as Catullus might have written in his more refined moods and Lesbia might have read to a sprightly, modest sister, are some of the verses contained in *Vignettes in Rhyme*, by Austin Dobson (Henry S. King and Co.); whilst others, quite as neat and delicate, are of the pensive, melancholy sort, or, tinged with a suspicion of satire, call to mind the flavour of bitter almonds. Trifles as such productions seem, and easily as they are supposed to have slipped from the pen, the writing of them is a gift—a gift which, it has often been said, is dying out from among us; but that it is not yet dead and gone beyond recall is quite evident from the pleasant little volume hereby recommended to notice. It is by no means the sort of book one would expect to be looked upon with a favourable eye by ladies and gentlemen of uncompromisingly practical views, by intellectual star-gazers, by metaphysicians and persons concerned about nothing more or less than the eternal fitness of things; but by those who do not care to have their minds always on the stretch, who like to see Apollo with his bow unbent entertaining the simple Graces and the sportive Nymphs, who love to mingle the gay with the grave and the playful with the tender, who own that little things may have their own inherent grace, the volume will be received, and deservedly received, with a welcome.

A very grateful sensation, as of having been removed from the hothouse, in which so much modern verse is apparently forced, into the open air, is produced by a few pages of *The Shepherd's Garden*, by William Davies (Sampson Low and Co.). It is quite refreshing to find oneself in Arcadia again, among shepherds piping merrily on oaten reeds and stealing

kisses from pretty shepherdesses, and anon complaining that, though Celia can find a heart of pity for Cupid, who wounds her deeply, she has none for the faithful swain who would lay down his life for her sake. A good, honest, old-fashioned, cheery song in honour of the plough, too, has an invigorating effect; and many pretty conceits, quite in the ancient style, concerning Love and the behaviour he adopts towards rustics of both sexes, smack of a much-regretted past. Moreover, the writer is perfectly intelligible, which is more than can be said of many a highly-esteemed modern poet.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Messrs. Boosey and Co. have brought out two volumes that will be widely acceptable to the admirers of classical vocal music. One is a selection of between seventy and eighty of the songs of Robert Schumann, the other a collection of Sacred Songs, Ancient and Modern. Schumann's charming "lieder" are given with the original German words and an English adaptation by M. X. Hayes. The book of sacred pieces contains specimens from the classical composers of the past, many others being contributed by living celebrities, some having been supplied expressly for this publication. Both volumes are in that handy large octavo form adopted by Messrs. Boosey and Co. in their Royal Edition of operas and their collections of national songs, and the price is fixed at a similarly low rate.

Messrs. Boosey and Co. have also issued, in the same convenient octavo size, a neat and inexpensive edition of M. Charles Lecocq's popular comic opera, "La Fille de Madame Angot," with the original text, and an English adaptation by Mr. H. J. Byron. From the same publishers we have also the new songs of Mr. F. H. Cowen, "Night and Morning" and "One Morning, oh! so early," recently sung with such success by Miss Wynne, as already recorded.

The first and second divisions of Bach's "Christmas Oratorio" have been published by the house of Lamborn Cook in a neat and cheap large octavo edition, with an English text translated and adapted by Helen F. Johnston, who rendered the same office for Bach's St. Matthew "Passion Music" in its first performance in this country by the London Bach Society. The portions of the "Christmas Oratorio" here given are all that refer to the celebration of that period, the four following parts having reference to subsequent Church festivals. Of the sublimity and beauty of the music we spoke in noticing its performance at a concert of the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society last month.

From Messrs. Ashdown and Parry we have some contributions to pianoforte music by a composer whose works are always interesting and welcome, multitudinous as they are. In Heller's new series (the third) of pieces entitled "Dans les Bois" we find six movements as full of charm and variety as those of the two previous collections. In these new pieces some fanciful allusion to "Der Freischütz" would seem to be intended by the prefix of the names of characters thereof—Max, Agathe, Caspar, Annette—but no evident musical quotations are given from Weber's opera. The grace and charm of Herr Heller's new work are especially remarkable, as it is classed as op. 136, proof being hereby given that productiveness by no means necessarily implies exhaustion.

Messrs. R. Cocks and Co. have issued Mr. Brinley Richards's popular national song, "Let the Hills Resound," in various forms and editions—among others, in a cheap octavo, as a four-part song; as a vocal solo, with pianoforte accompaniment; and also as a solo for that instrument, arranged by the composer. The same firm has recently published some agreeable vocal pieces. Mr. A. S. Gatty's song, "The Open Window" (words by Longfellow), will suit mezzo-soprano voices of moderate range, as will, also, the song entitled "My old Mate and Me," by the lady formerly known as Miss M. Lindsay; "Shadowland," by Signor Ciro Pinsuti; and Mr. Wrighton's song, "Be happy and never despair."

We are always glad to receive fresh productions from that graceful composer, Mr. T. M. Mudie, whose pleasing new pianoforte pieces, "A Maiden's Dream," and "Musing, a Reverie" (published by Messrs. J. B. Cramer and Co.), will be very acceptable to teachers and pupils. The same publishers have also issued a transcription for the pianoforte, by Mr. Berthold Tours, of the popular air, "C'est l'Espagne," from Offenbach's "Les Bavards," which is very effectively treated, without presenting any great difficulty to the executant. The name of the amateur composer, the Countess of Charlemont, again appears to a song issued by Messrs. Cramer, entitled "Up-hill," the melody of which is capable of being made the vehicle of much plaintive expression. The consecutive octaves between the voice part and the bass of the accompaniment (end of page 2 and beginning of page 3) are probably a mere oversight, as they might easily have been avoided. "I dream of thee still," song, by C. H. R. Marriott, and "The Wanderer's Return," ballad, by Charlotte C. Gilbert (same publishers), have the merit of clearly-defined, pleasing melody, and both are available for voices of limited range.

Messrs. Duff and Stewart are active and successful providers of novelties for drawing-room vocalists. Among their recent productions are a set of songs by Mr. J. L. Hatton, including "A bird sang in a hawthorn-tree," in which a well-sustained melody is contrasted with a bright accompaniment; "Blossoms," a pleasing musical reflection of the anticipations of spring; "Sing, nor let one note of sadness," a pretty melody, very gracefully accompanied; "The Stream—a Reverie," in which a feeling of calm repose is well expressed; and "Rippling Waves," highly suggestive of a gently flowing current. All these pieces are favourable specimens of Mr. Hatton's well-known powers as a vocal writer. In "The Child and the Skylark" Mr. Lindsay Sloper has produced a very effective song, with a flute obbligato added to the pianoforte accompaniment, a combination that cannot fail to please. From Messrs. Duff and Stewart we have also a brilliant "Tarantella di Bravura" for the pianoforte, by Mr. Charles Bradley, who has succeeded in giving interest to a much-worn dance form. It is well written for the instrument, and will afford pleasant and profitable practice.

As the dancing season is not yet (query, is it ever?) exhausted, we may here point to the supplies of music furnished, among others, by the well-known firm of Messrs. Hammond and Co. (formerly Jullien's). From the former we have a continuation of the long series of waltzes by the renowned Viennese, Josef Gungl, who recently visited us and conducted his music at M. Rivière's promenade concerts. The pieces now referred to are "Marietta" (polka), "Hochzeitsregen," and "Tanz Metronome," the last being classed as op. 273—a sufficient sign of the composer's productiveness. Each of these has the true dance character in the marked distinctness of the several rhythms. Another name famous for dance-music is that of Johann Strauss, a large number of whose compositions have been published by Messrs. Hammond and Co., one of the latest being a capital gallop, entitled "Indigo." Other names less known are those of J. Kohler and Gustav Michaelis; a

gallop, "The Jubilee," by the former, and one, "Berlin," by the latter, are effective dance-pieces.

Messrs. Hammond and Co. have also issued two very graceful pianoforte pieces—"Treue Liebe" and "Stille Liebe," by Gustave Lange. Each is somewhat in the nocturno style, with graceful elaborations and ornamental passages surrounding the principal theme, the execution being much facilitated by the copious fingering supplied. "Serenade Tyrolienne," by F. Bendel (same publishers), will be welcome to teachers and pupils, as a pleasing piece in which the leading fingering is supplied.

From the house of Joseph Williams we have several pianoforte pieces, among which are, by Mr. Harold Thomas, a paraphrase of detached themes from Mendel-sohn's "Hymn of Praise," effective fantasias on subjects from Donizetti's "Lucia di Lammermoor," and Rossini's "Mosé," Mr. Smallwood's "Novara," "Rochelle," "Italian arietta" ("Non mi voglio Maritar"), and his transcription of the ballads "She wore a wreath of roses" and "Sweet Home," will be found very useful as well as pleasing to young pupils.

"Twilight Bells," "Sunlit Spray," "Merry Measures" (caprice à la danse), "Merry Christmas," and "Marionette" are the titles of a series of pianoforte pieces by Edouard Dorn, published by Messrs. Augener and Co. These movements possess much grace and character, and are written with considerable skill in the art of producing a brilliant effect without severely taxing the executive powers of the player. They are all capital teaching pieces.

From Messrs. Augener we have also a "Pilgrim's March," by Mr. Scotson Clark, which has been so well received as to cause its publication in the various forms of piano solo, piano duet, for harmonium and piano, and for organ. The same publishers have also issued three very pleasing songs by Mr. J. L. Hatton, entitled, respectively, "Hope," "Fancy," the "Snow Flakes." A limited compass of voice and moderate powers of execution will suffice for all these songs, expression being the chief requisite for their interpretation.

Mr. Berthold Tours's songs, "The Maiden and the Sunbeam" and "Gone Before," published by Messrs. Evans and Co., will both be welcome to drawing-room vocalists—the first as an effective piece of musical declamation, the other as an agreeable, flowing melody, neither of them requiring a voice of more than average compass. Mr. Tours's three pianoforte pieces, "Alla Gavotte," "Alla Bourrée," and "Menuetto" (issued by the same publishers), are very clever imitations of the older forms of dance-music implied by the titles, the quaint, antique grace of which is very successfully realised.

Messrs. Enoch and Son have been contributing largely of late, both to vocal and to instrumental music. Among pieces of the former class are several songs that will doubtless find large acceptance. Franz Abt's song, "I never speak thy name aloud," although the sixth number of his op. 418, may compare with many of his previous pieces in melodious expressiveness. "Good-by," by Henry Smart, has a well-defined and coherent melody, supported by an accompaniment which, although not elaborate or difficult, shows the hand of the skilled musician. "A thousand pretty things," by Mr. G. A. Macfarren, is another proof that a genuine artist can give value and importance even to the smaller forms of his art. "A Forsaken Grave," by Madame Sainton-Dolby, is a serious ballad of that kind to which this lady used to give such effect by her expressive singing, and of which she has herself produced several successful examples. To pianoforte music Messrs. Enoch have contributed an impromptu, entitled "Atalanta," by Sir Julius Benedict, which is not only highly pleasing in itself, but is especially valuable as a study for the attainment of fluent continuity of passage-playing by the right hand.

From the house of H. Klein we have various agreeable pieces, vocal and instrumental. Among the former are Sir J. Benedict's effective song, "The Sailor's Bride;" Miss Virginia Gabriel's clever setting of words by Miss Procter, "What lack the valleys and mountains" ("A Shadow"); Mr. W. Ganz's pretty ballads, "Camellia and Rose" and "A damsel fair" (the latter of which has been sung by Mdlle. Carlotta Patti)—all of which lie within a moderate compass of voice. Mr. Klein's issues of pianoforte music include "Petits Souvenirs, deux Morceaux de Genre," by Gustave Erlanger, which will be found both pleasant and improving in practice; a spirited "Grand Valse" by that powerful pianist the Chevalier de Kontski; a graceful little fantasia, entitled "Mdlle. Sophia Flora Heilbronn's own Musical Box," in which that skilful young pianist has interwoven the themes of the Mermaid's Song from "Oberon," the Fisherman's Chorus from "Masaniello," and "Home, sweet Home."

The official declaration of the poll at Newcastle (made too late to be announced in our early edition last week) shows that 7356 electors voted for Mr. Joseph Cowen, the Liberal candidate, and 6353 for Mr. Hamond, who came forward as a Conservative.

"The Professor's Pocket-Book" for 1874 (published by Messrs. Rudall, Carte, and Rose). This manual was originated in 1871, several years after the commencement of the useful "Musical Directory," issued by the same publishers. The new numbers of both these publications again supply valuable information to the professional or amateur musician, in a comprehensive form and at a small cost. The Pocket-Book is edited by Sir Julius Benedict and Mr. Charles Mackeson, and contains, besides the usual miscellaneous matter, much that is exclusively suited to its special purpose.

As president of the Society for the Promotion of Scientific Industry, which has been founded at Manchester within the past few months, Lord Derby, yesterday week, delivered his opening address to the members. The meeting was held in the Townhall, which was filled with an influential gathering of the capitalists and manufacturers of Lancashire and Yorkshire. Among those who took an active part in the proceedings were Sir John Fakington, the Bishop of Manchester, Mr. Hugh Mason (chairman of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce), the Bishop of Salford, and the Mayors of Manchester and Salford. Incidentally, his Lordship remarked that, though England is, in a certain sense, a rich country, the average of individual income ranges very low—£30 a year for each person, or £150 for a family, being the highest estimate he had ever heard; while probably that was a good deal above the truth. He traced the peculiar circumstances of the growth of its wealth, ascribing much to the exclusive trade which Britain originally enjoyed with her colonies. He scouted the idea of foreign competition being counteracted by protective expedients. The true remedies he showed to be the development of mechanical appliances and the proper utilisation of waste power. Adverting to the apprehensions of the political economists who raise an alarm about the speedy exhaustion of our coal supply, he declared that the industrial question was not how to find motive power, but how to apply it. With this qualification, the resources that nature offered were illimitable.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE COUNTESS OF PORTARLINGTON.

The Right Honourable Alexandrina Octavia, Countess of Portarlington, who died at Emo Park on the 15th inst., was born in 1823, the second daughter of Charles William, third Marquis of Londonderry, K.G., by Frances Anne, his wife, only daughter and heiress of Sir Harry Vane Tempest, Bart. Her Ladyship married, Sept. 2, 1847, Henry John Reuben, present Earl of Portarlington, but had no issue. Her death has caused widespread sorrow, for her benevolence was extensive and her high and amiable character universally appreciated.

LORD BLAYNEY.

The Right Hon. Cadwallader-Davis, twelfth Baron Blayney, of Monaghan, in the Peerage of Ireland, died on the 18th inst. His Lordship was born Feb. 21, 1803, the only son of Andrew Thomas, eleventh Lord Blayney, by Mabella, his wife, daughter of James, first Earl of Caledon, and was the descendant of a very ancient Welsh family, derived from Brochwel Yseithrog, the Cambrian Prince of Powys. Before his accession to the Peerage, at the decease of his father, in 1834, he sat in the House of Commons as member for the county of Monaghan; and in a few years after, in 1841, was elected a representative peer. His Lordship was never married. His only surviving sister is the Hon. Mrs. Gordon, of Bath, the widow of Admiral Charles Gordon, C.B. By the death of Lord Blayney his peerage expires, and it is the third extinction (the other two being Strangford and Moira) since the creation of Lord Rathdonnell. The Crown will consequently have the right, at the end of a year, to create another Irish peer, unless some legislative measure is, meanwhile, passed to place the Irish Peerage on a better footing than it holds at present.

SIR E. S. WALKER.

Sir Edward Samuel Walker, of Berry Hill, Notts, J.P. and D.L., Mayor of Chester in 1838 and 1848, and High Sheriff of Nottinghamshire 1866-7, died at his seat, near Mansfield, on the 15th inst. He was born in 1799, the youngest son of Joseph Walker, Esq., of Eastwood, in the county of York, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Samuel Need, Esq., of Nottingham, and was grandson of Samuel Walker, the principal founder of the great ironworks at Masborough, near Rotherham. Sir Edward was educated at Rugby, and at St. John's College, Cambridge. He received the honour of knighthood in 1841.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, dated Dec. 30, 1867, of the Right Hon. Hester Dowager Baroness King, of Brooklands, Weybridge, Surrey, who died on Dec. 17 last, was proved on the 14th inst., the personal estate being sworn under £16,000. The testatrix exercises powers of appointment, conferred upon her by the settlement made on her marriage with the late Lord King and under his will, and the whole of her estate is bequeathed to members of her Ladyship's family. The Hon. Peter John Locke King, the testatrix's son, is the sole executor and residuary legatee.

The will of the late Mr. Henry Selfe Page Winterbotham, M.P., Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department, was proved on the 12th inst. by Lindsey William Winterbotham and William Howard Winterbotham, the brothers of the deceased, the executors, the personalty being sworn under £4000. The testator gives all his real and personal estate to his said brothers, upon trust, for the benefit of his sister, Ellen Mary Weedon, and her issue. The will is all in the testator's own handwriting, and is dated Jan. 30, 1867.

The will and codicil—dated respectively Nov. 6, 1868, and Feb. 3, 1870—of Miss Mary Alicia Wingfield, late of Windsor, who died on Nov. 8 last, were proved on the 18th ult. by Miss Mary Ann Humphreys, the Rev. Robert John Gould, and George Moultrie Salt, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. Among the numerous legacies we note that the testatrix has bequeathed to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts and the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge £600 each; to the Oxford Infirmary, £200; and to the Clergy Orphan School, St. John's-wood, the Fund for Widows and Orphans of the Clergy in the Archdeaconry of Salop and Diocese of Lichfield, the Fund for Widows and Orphans of the Clergy in the Archdeaconry of Salop and Diocese of Hereford, the Salop Infirmary, and the Shrewsbury Dispensary, £100 each.

The will, with two codicils—dated respectively Nov. 11, 1863, July 14, 1866, and Sept. 22, 1873—of Richard Meredith Richards, late of Caernynwh, near Dolgelly, Merionethshire, who died Nov. 4 last, was proved on the 31st ult. by Rowland Jones Bateman and Edward Vaughan Richards, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. Testator's wife, Mrs. Louisa Janette Anne Richards, takes all the real and the residue of the personalty for life; and at her death, after providing portions for his younger children, such real and personal property is settled upon his eldest son.

The will, dated Oct. 2, 1870, of General Sir Patrick Edmonstone Craigie, K.C.B., who died at St. Leonards-on-Sea on December 13 last, was proved on the 3rd inst. by Thomas Maxwell, M.D., and Captain Doveton Downes. Greentree, the deceased's son-in-law, the executors, the personalty being sworn under £35,000. Testator leaves all his property to his son, John Harry Smith Craigie, and his daughters, the son to take a double share.

The will and two codicils—dated March 28, 1871, Jan. 13, 1873, and Aug. 9, 1873—of Henry George Bromilow, late of Merton Bank, Southport, Lancashire, who died on Sept. 2 last, at Loughbrigg Brow, Ambleside, were proved on the 9th inst. by Ann Bromilow, the relict, and Henry John Bromilow, the son, the executors, the personalty being sworn under £50,000. Subject to an annuity to an old servant and an immediate legacy to his wife, the wife takes a life interest in all testator's property, and at her death it goes to his children in equal shares absolutely.

The will, with three codicils—dated Jan. 30, May 1, June 7, and Aug. 23, 1873—of Mrs. Ann Fry, formerly of Barston, in the parish of Hayes, Kent, but late of No. 70, Marina, St. Leonards-on-Sea, who died on Nov. 12 last, was proved on the 15th ult. by her two sons, James William Fry and Charles Robert Fry, the executors, the personalty being sworn under £45,000. The dispositions of the will and codicils are entirely in favour of testatrix's children and grandchildren.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

* All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed "To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

H. P., Brighton.—It shall be examined and reported on forthwith.
F. H. of Moss, R. Osmund W. S. P., C. of Sunbury, H. Schmidt, Honolulu, G. L. Beer-
hous, D. D.—The problems received shall receive immediate attention.
F. C. M., Wakefield.—Apply to Messrs. Longmans, Paternoster-row, by whom it was published. We apprehend, however, that it has long been out of print.
W. H. S., Halifax.—1. The German Handbuch has not been translated. 2. It will cost you about 15s. 3. You may obtain it through Messrs. Trübner and Co., Paternoster-row.
4. A new edition will be published very shortly. 5. A correspondent who asks for information should give his name and address.
H. H. H., St. Petersburg.—Your solution of Problem No. 1557 is perfectly correct.
H. L. Eales.—You place the White King on his Q's 2nd, and the Black Bishop on his Q's 6th; so the White is in check, to begin with. The position has not one feature of a problem in it.
PRESIDENT.—If you could reduce it to a mate of four moves, it would form a very elegant problem. Is this impracticable?
F. B. Grant, Barbadoes.—Your solution of Problem No. 1550 is the true one.
C. F. H., Bury.—We shall endeavour to let you know in our next.
NIGHT and TORR.—On re-examination you will find that Problem No. 1559 cannot be solved in the way you propose.
D. C. L.—With great pleasure. Send the MSS., indorsed "Chess," at your convenience, and they shall have speedy attention.
QUEEN'S KNIGHT.—The first appears correct, and is a very fair little problem. The second admits of another solution besides your own. In future write the solutions at the back of the diagrams. It is a great mistake to write them where they must be seen.
W. R., Cardiff.—Many thanks for the game—which, however, is hardly up to the standard of your own and Mr. F.'s usual play.
H. B.—The problems in question have been returned, as you desired them to be.
VICTOR GOROKAR.—Your problem, No. 13, has been marked for insertion.
THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1559 has been received from H. B.—T. W. of Canterbury.—S. M.—Vignola.—Q's Knight.—Alpha.—G. P. L.—M. P.—R. D. V.—S. P. Q. B. of Bruges.—G. D.—Felix.—Ponsonby.—Nicholas.—W. R. O.—Box.—Q. E. D.—Argus.—Box and Cox.—Ralph and Louise.—M. D.—Try-again.—Sammy.—D. D.—F. R. S.—Pip.—Clive.—Billy Barlow.—Tally-ho.—G. R. W.—Princes.—Q in the Corner.—W. F.—Cosmo.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1550.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to K B 4th	Q takes R*	3. Q to K 4th (ch)	K moves
2. Kt to K B 7th (ch)	Q takes Kt	4. Q gives mate.	

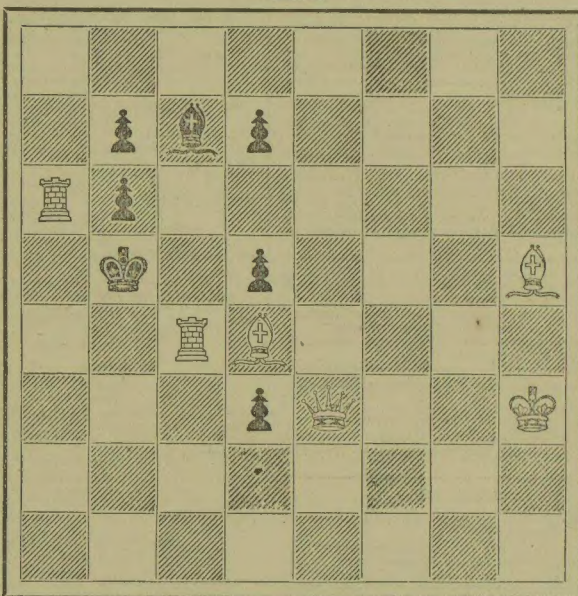
*1. 2. Q to Q 2nd (ch)	P to Q B 5th† K moves	3. Kt to Kt 4th (ch), and mate next move.
†1. 2. Q to K 4th (ch)	Kt to Q 8th K moves	3. Q to Q 3rd (ch), and mate next move.

PROBLEM No. 1561.

By Mr. C. E. CARPENTER.

We reprint, by request, this elegant composition from the American Chess Record.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CONSULTATION CHESS.

An amusing little game played lately at the Manchester Club between Messrs. STEINKUHLER and BADDELEY on one side against Messrs. ROBEY and WRIGHT on the other.—(Giucco Piano.)

WHITE (Messrs. S. and B.)	BLACK (Messrs. R. and W.)	WHITE (Messrs. S. and B.)	BLACK (Messrs. R. and W.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	15. Kt to K R 2nd	Q to K 2nd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	16. P to K B 4th	
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th		
4. P to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd		
5. P to Q 4th	P takes P		
6. P takes P	B to Q Kt 3rd		
Most players prefer checking to retreating the Kt, the latter being a loss of time in this situation.			
7. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q 3rd		
8. Castles	Castles		
9. P to K R 3rd	P to K R 3rd		
10. B to K 3rd	Kt to K 2nd		
11. B to Q Kt 3rd			
Here White follow the example of their adversaries and throw away a move.			
12. Q to Q 2nd	Kt to K Kt 3rd		
13. P to Q 5th	B to K 3rd		
It was tempting to advance this Pawn; but they would have played better, we believe, in moving the Bishop to Q B 2nd.			
14. Q takes B	B takes B		
	B to Q 2nd		

MR. HENRY GLASSFORD BELL.

To those who had the honour and pleasure of his acquaintance it is well known that the late Sheriff Bell, whose death is now the cause of so much grief in Scotland, was a most accomplished chessplayer, and had been for very many years the President of the Glasgow Chess Club. Speaking of him in this light the *Glasgow Herald* observes:—"We cannot permit the demise of the late honorary president of the Glasgow Chess Club to pass without placing on record the many and valuable services rendered it by him during the last quarter of a century. In 1850 the chess club then established—including among its number not a few leading citizens—having, for some reason or other, began sensibly to decrease, it was considered necessary by those who had the interests of the club and the game at heart to take some step by which the former might be resuscitated and infused with new life. In view of this object it was suggested that Sheriff Bell (who was known to be both fond of and highly skilled in the game) should be invited to be president of the club. When waited upon for this purpose, the Sheriff expressed himself highly gratified, and readily consented to the request. Fortunately for the club, the name of the Sheriff appeared to be one to conjure with. In the course of a fortnight the number of members rose from forty to 150. New rules were submitted for consideration, and all passed readily under the auspices of the learned gentleman. A new club-room was opened in the Royal Exchange and a special attendant provided for the club. At this time the club was in a highly prosperous and satisfactory state, and there can be no doubt that its renewed vigour was principally attributable to the prestige and active interest taken in it by Sheriff Bell. Mr. Staunton, the then champion of the world, was invited to Glasgow, and, after a brilliant display of his chess abilities, was honoured with a grand dinner, at which the Sheriff presided with that bonhomie, pleasant geniality, and wit and humour which distinguished him. During his presidency he presented the club with a splendid chess-board, which was highly appreciated at the time, but will now be more carefully cherished in grateful remembrance of the donor. He continued to take a lively interest in chess till the close of his career. While, however, no one was fonder of the game than he was in leisure hours, he never suffered it to interfere in the remotest degree with the business of life; and in a very interesting and erudite lecture on chess which he delivered on Nov. 22, 1864, in St. Mary's Hall, Glasgow, he concluded with the following excellent advice:—"Chess," he said, "aimed at

teaching coolness, foresight, well-arranged and well-digested habits of action. Whilst, however, they all took an interest in Chess it was only their leisure hours which should be devoted to it, for, although it afforded mental occupation of an intellectual character, it left nothing behind it, communicated nothing to others. Keep Chess, therefore, he concluded, within its proper limits; it is the highest and most scientific of all games, but it is only a game, after all." The name of the lamented Judge, orator and poet will always be remembered with affection by the members of the Glasgow Chess Club; and the loss of the kindly interest he ever took in, and the hearty encouragement he bestowed on, the culture and practice of the "peerless game," will be sensibly felt by chessplayers throughout Scotland."

CURIOUS WILLS.

(Contributed by the Author of "Flemish Interiors," &c.)

THE WILL OF PAUL DUHALDE.

We might head this paper "Why Paul Duhalde made his Will;" for certainly no idea could be much more original than that on which its principal, and disputed, clause was founded.

A brief sketch of the history of Paul Duhalde cannot fail to interest our readers, and will best explain the peculiarity of this testamentary document.

This individual was born at Paris, in 1691; he was the son of a dealer in diamonds, and lost his father at the age of sixteen years, when he was sent to Spain by his mother to learn the arcanes of the business. The lad had no success, and returned. He was then placed with a merchant at Rouen, but did not get on, and subsequently passed to America, but his restless disposition soon sent him back to France. This brought him to the year 1717, and he was now twenty-six years of age. He remained some months with his mother, and then, having contracted a partnership with two jewel merchants, set off a second time to Madrid; this enterprise was, however, not more successful than those preceding it, and he came back to Paris, in the month of February, 1719, profoundly discouraged, and not without reason.

Here the melancholy reflections consequent on his repeated and persistent failures suggested to him a very singular notion, that of contracting a partnership with God. He proceeded to enter seriously into this bizarre contract, and drew up an act in regular and technical form, which he transcribed into his day-book on Sept. 24, 1719, in the following terms:—"I have resolved to enter into a partnership with God, promising and undertaking to fulfil all the within-mentioned articles; and I enjoin my heirs, whoever they may be, to carry out these my intentions in case I should die before accomplishing them myself."

He then proceeds to declare that this association, the object of which is to deal in precious stones, shall hold good for five years, reckoning from Oct. 2, 1719. He fixes his capital at 3000 Spanish piasters (£600), being all that remained to him of his patrimony. He binds himself not to enter into any other partnership during the five years, unless with a woman, by marriage. As soon as the five years shall have elapsed he proposes to balance his accounts, to begin by withdrawing from the partnership the 3000 piasters with which he started; secondly, to take from it the dowry that his wife may have brought him; thirdly, any sum or sums that may have fallen in to him by succession or otherwise during the time; after which he adds, "And the surplus shall be equally divided between God and myself."

This unique partnership having been thus determined, Duhalde starts a third time for Spain, but the outset of this new attempt does not augur well for the partners. Two years after, however (1721), the project of a double marriage between the Courts of France and Spain gives a new impetus to the branch of commerce in which he is engaged, and he resolves to improve the opportunity. At last Fortune seems to smile upon his endeavours, and the ultimate results exceed his fondest hopes. He now returns to Paris, resolving to settle himself finally there.

In 1722 he married the daughter of De Hansy, a well-known bookseller, who brought him 30,000 livres, and from his mother, who died in September of the same year, he inherited 70,226 livres. On May 20, 1723, a son was born to him.

Meantime Duhalde never loses sight of the obligations he has taken upon himself towards God. He draws, from time to time, from the common fund, sums which he distributes, in the name of God, to the poor, and inscribes these with regularity and precision in his registers.

On Oct. 1, 1724, the partnership expires. Duhalde strikes a balance of his accounts, and finds from the aggregate of the entries that he has already paid to the poor 13,654 livres; but this is not all. In the statement of account drawn up he has considered three classes of stones as constituting a portion of the profits: one of these lots is at Amsterdam, one at Madrid, and one at Paris: these he shares equally, inscribing on the packets which contain them, "Half for the poor;" and at the foot of the statement of account he writes:—"Misfortune and malediction upon my heirs, whoever they may be, if, under any pretext whatever, they should fail to distribute to the poor the half of whatever proceeds may come from the jewels now in my possession, if so be God should call me away before I shall have been able to satisfy their claims myself. Further, if by any extraordinary event it should appear at my death that no other amounts are forthcoming but those goods or sums which are virtually the property of the poor, let not a sacrilegious hand be laid upon them; they constitute a deposit which can under no circumstances be diverted from its just course."

In addition to this precaution, and in order to secure to the poor the amounts he regarded as strictly their due, Duhalde drew up in the month of January, 1725, eight bills of 1000 livres each, payable to order from year to year, comprising the years 1725 to 1732, and placed these bills in the hands of the Vicar of St. Germain l'Auxerrois.

On Jan. 14, 1725, he fell ill and made his will, by which he declares that:—"In the books which contain the minutes of his affairs there are several articles touching matters that concern the poor; he begs his executor to examine these articles with the greatest accuracy, and to see they are carried out with the strictest attention."

Two months after, Duhalde dies, leaving a young widow, a minor, and an infant two years old. The schedule of property is called over, the administrators of the Hôpital Général are invited to attend. Among the effects of the deceased are found packets of precious stones, labelled "Half for the poor;" their portion is estimated at 18,188 livres. The administrators claim it, but offer to compromise for the sum of 15,900f. The young widow protests; the guardian contends that the will should be set aside on the ground that no sane men ever get into a partnership with God. The parties appeal to law, and, after a spirited altercation, a judgment is obtained, April 3, 1726, on the decision of D'Aguesseau (Avocat-Général), ordering that "The will of Duhalde and the acts and codicils dependent thereon shall be fulfilled according to the desire of the testator; he consequently condemns the guardian of the widow and her son to hand over to the administrators of the hospital-funds the jewels constituting the legacy made by the testator to the poor, but leaving him the choice of paying the sum in money value, as estimated by experts to be provided by the Court; the course adopted by the said guardian to be decided on within a fortnight."

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Head Office—Leadenhall-street, Cornhill, E.C.
ASSURANCES FOR BENEFIT OF WIFE AND CHILDREN, free from Probate Duty, in terms of "Married Women's Property Act, 1870."
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FOREIGN RESIDENCE AND TRAVELLING allowed under liberal conditions.
BONUSES EVERY FIVE YEARS.
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 W. F. CLIBBERG, Manager and Actuary.

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 Japanese Silks, Richest Quality .. 2 2 ..
 Japanese Silks, Rich Figured .. 1 11 ..
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 BLACK SILKS from 2s. 6d.
 BLACK GROS GRAINS, according to New Price-List, from 8s. 8d. Remnants and Cut Lengths under 16 yards much under value. G. and J. B. HILDITCH (late of Ludgate-hill). Established 1760.

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LONDON: Printed and Published, at the Office, 108, Strand, in the Parish of St. Martin in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 108, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JANUARY